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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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30 January 1986

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR'S MARSHAL PETROV ATTACKS U.S. SDI PROGRAM

PM271720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister: "For Mutual Restraint"]

[Text] When assessing the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that its long-term significance will be revealed in specific practical actions and depends on both sides' readiness to act on the basis of the joint declaration adopted in Geneva. The Politburo stated that for its part the Soviet Union will do everything necessary to resolve this task and expects the same from the U.S. Administration.

The problem of preventing the militarization of space and reducing nuclear arms in their organic connection is the nucleus of Soviet-U.S. relations in the security sphere. The Soviet position on this is simple and clear. There must be no weapons in space. As the Soviet leadership has emphasized at the highest level, our country will not be the first to take weapons into space. It will make every effort to persuade other countries too, especially the United States, not to take this fateful step. Any space strike arms -- whether they are ABM, antisatellite, or other means created on the basis of traditional or other physical principles -- would make the reduction of nuclear weapons impossible. A new round in the uncontrolled arms race would begin and the threat of nuclear war would increase considerably.

Taking into account the extremely dangerous consequences of the militarization of space, the Soviet side is proposing to the United States a cardinal solution -- reaching agreement on a complete ban on the creation [sozdaniye] (including research work), testing, and deployment of space arms. Such a ban would make it possible not only to keep space for peaceful exploration, research, and scientific discoveries, but also to embark on a radical -- 50 percent -- reduction in nuclear arms capable of reaching one another's territory.

In short, the USSR is proposing to the United States a practical solution of the precise tasks that have been confirmed by both sides at the level of state leaders as the goals of the Geneva talks: preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

But success in this does not depend only on the Soviet side's goodwill. Great mutual work lies ahead to implement what was achieved at the Soviet-U.S. meeting. Above all, it is necessary to tightly close the door to space as far as weapons are concerned and to refrain from other actions that would block the Geneva talks.

Unfortunately, there are forces in Washington which, according to all the indications, have set themselves the aim of preventing the implementation of the positive shifts that emerged during the Soviet-U.S. summit. This is shown by public statements of some U.S. statesmen which are difficult to reconcile with the "Geneva spirit." This is also confirmed by Washington's propaganda rhetoric and the Pentagon's practical actions in the sphere of military preparations, especially by the continuation of work under the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) program. By expediting studies on creating [razrabotki po sozdaniyu] a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements and dragging their NATO allies and Japan into the program, they are trying to make them irreversible.

The "star wars" program has been massively backed by Washington propaganda, which spares neither energy nor money to publicize SDI. Everything is being used: from daily statements by White House spokesmen to advertisements on movie and television screens.

People are assured that this program supposedly pursues strictly defensive objectives, is not fraught with the threat of human extinction or destruction, and is virtually the highway toward mankind's deliverance from nuclear weapons. Even after the Geneva meeting, it has been repeatedly stated in the United States that SDI "promises the hope of creating a more secure and more stable peace" and "promises to render nuclear weapons obsolete at some point."

Washington's diligence has an ulterior motive. From the moment it saw the light of day, the "star wars" program has given rise to doubts, alarm, and protest all over the world. Even among the allies there was embarrassment at the Pentagon's obvious disregard for the interests of their security and its readiness to gamble everything in pursuit of the dream of military superiority. It is, after all, no secret that attempts by the one side to devalue or diminish the strategic forces of the other side cannot be described as anything else but a bid for military superiority. It is also clear that a country which plans to hide behind an "antimissile shield" while implementing unprecedented programs for the creation [sozdaniye] of more and more new nuclear weapon systems, is not concerned with defense but is seeking an opportunity to gain capability for the delivery of a nuclear first strike.

Quite recently, the U.S. Administration was forced to admit that the one-sided possession of a large-scale ABM system is extremely dangerous for strategic stability. People in Washington are now trying to gloss over this fact by all means, accusing the Soviet Union of conducting work similar to the U.S. SDI program, issuing invitations for participation in the deployment of weapons in space in parallel with the Americans, and giving assurances of readiness to "share" space weapons technology when it is created [sozdano]. At the same time, attempts are made to convince the public that the space strike means that are being developed [razrabatyvayemye] are supposedly not weapons but, as Weinberger declares, only "harmless means." The purpose of this disinformation is only one — an attempt to justify the SDI program, to justify the unconstructive U.S. stance at the Geneva talks, and to avoid the ban on space strike weapons.

In contrast with the U.S. Administration, the world public understands that the space strike means being created [sozdavayemye] are weapons, while SDI is the transfer of the arms race in space. If the SDI program is implemented, then space weapons will hang like a Damoclean sword over people's heads. Now it is difficult to even forecast the consequences of "star wars," which are dangerous for all of mankind.

As regards the U.S. Administration's promises that SDI would allegedly render nuclear weapons obsolete, this serves only as camouflage for aggressive and offensive plans. If, as people in Washington say, SDI will mean an end to nuclear weapons, then why is the United States building up its strategic offensive means: creating [sozdayut] MX and Midgetman ICBM's, ballistic missiles for the Trident-2 submarines, and B-1B and Stealth heavy bombers, deploying many thousands of long-range air-, sea-, and land-based cruise missiles, and building up the grouping of Pershing-2 missiles in Europe? All these means are first-strike weapons. There are discrepancies in Washington; words and deeds run in diametrically opposite directions.

There is one more indisputable fact which must be taken into consideration. The Pentagon is intensively developing [razrabatyvayet] anti-ABM means [sredstva po preodoleniyu protivoraketnoy oborony]. The question is: Why bother to create [sozdavat] anti-ABM means if SDI will lead to the destruction of nuclear weapons? It is obvious that this is being done not for defense, but for nuclear attack.

All this work is being kept secret in the Pentagon, but the truth will out. The U.S. press has already reported that the Pentagon, in parallel with the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system for the country, is simultaneously engaged in the development [razrabitka] of means to overcome such a system.

This involves the creation [sozdaniye] of high-speed cruise missiles which, flying at low altitudes, will be immune to beam weapons; the development [razrabitka] of ballistic missiles flying at low altitudes and therefore invulnerable to space-based beam weapons; the improvement of dummy warheads for ballistic missiles and of the technology for ICBM and SLBM maneuverable warheads; and the quest for methods to reduce the booster stage of missile trajectory, at which they are effectively vulnerable to space-based ABM systems.

The Pentagon is showing a very keen interest in all this work. It suffices to refer to reports that it has all been included in a single program entitled "Systems To Improve Strategic Missiles," while the budget funds appropriated for this purpose are due to increase from \$74 million in fiscal 1984 to \$215 million in fiscal 1987. It is intended to place the appropriate contracts with industry.

Separately from SDI, Washington is striving not to advertise the program for creating [sozdaniye] anti-ABM means and this is understandable. It has proclaimed to the whole world that it is thinking only of defense and of eliminating nuclear weapons. But, at the same time they are creating [sozdayut] means for acquiring the potential to open up breaches in others' "ABM umbrella," if such an umbrella should appear, and to inflict nuclear strikes through these breaches. Such is this "highly humane" and "highly moral" scheme, Washington-style.

Taking cover behind peace-loving rhetoric, the United States is seeking methods, as before, to emerge from the "nuclear impasse," as the strategic parity between the USSR and the United States is customarily called over there. They want to get around the parity and have an opportunity to engage in blackmail by threatening to inflict a nuclear strike and to unleash nuclear war in the hope of the victorious outcome in such a war. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declares bluntly: "If we are able to obtain a system which will be effective and which will render the Soviet Union's arms ineffective, we shall return to the situation in which we found ourselves when we were the only country possessing nuclear weapons." You cannot say more clearly than that.

The SDI program is part of the general military plan of the United States, based on an offensive nuclear strategy. It should not be forgotten that the relevant directives for the U.S. Armed Forces adopted at the beginning of the eighties remain in force. U.S. nuclear strategy is now reflected in physical terms not only in the program for the development [razrabotka] of "star wars" armaments and in the stationing of new missiles near the borders of the Soviet Union, but also in systematically imparting a first-strike capability to all means of the U.S. "strategic triad." The fact that the USSR's proposal for a moratorium on all types of nuclear tests which would signify a practical step on the path of nuclear disarmament has so far received no answer from the United States cannot fail to make one wary too.

The Soviet Union assesses the nuclear strategy of the United States and an integral part of that strategy -- the SDI program -- as being aimed directly against the Soviet Union. We assess this danger realistically. If the SDI program is implemented the reduction of strategic nuclear arms will become impossible. The USSR will not enter into accords on U.S. terms to the detriment of its security.

In Geneva the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed that a nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no victors in such a war. Acknowledging that any conflict between the USSR and the United States could have catastrophic consequences, they emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional. It was solemnly stated that neither of the sides will strive for military superiority. The need to prevent an arms race in space and to resolve this issue in conjunction with nuclear arms reduction was confirmed. The peoples of the world who have welcomed these pledges by the two great powers have a right to expect that they will be backed up by specific steps.

As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has declared, "...the Soviet Union for its part intends not to slacken its pace, but intends with all determination and in a spirit of honest cooperation with the United States to seek to wind down the arms race and to seek the overall improvement of the international situation." It is time for Washington to also draw the appropriate conclusions. The philosophy of military preparations and of continuing military programs which are both aimed equally at military superiority, does not tally either with the spirit of the times or with the pledges which the United States has assumed.

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CSO: 5200/1219

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET COMMENTS ON CONTINUANCE OF SDI

U.S. Scientists Cited

PM051617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "'No!' to Insane Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec--The Washington Administration is continuing its campaign of intensive indoctrination of the U.S. and international public, in an attempt to delude it as regards the real, aggressive goals of the "star wars" program.

Addressing a seminar held here by the Defense Research Institute, U.S. Under Secretary of Defense F. Ikle alleged with striking cynicism that the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements could "lay the foundation for a realistic process in the arms control sphere." And he did not fail to criticize--without adducing any proof--the 1972 ABM Treaty, which stands in the way of implementing these dangerous plans. The Pentagon spokesman, in particular, described it as a "mirage" and claimed that the United States had engaged in "self-deception" by signing the document.

In other words, Washington does not intend to abandon its efforts to undermine this important agreement, which is the cornerstone of the arms control process.

As is known, many authoritative U.S. specialists have repeatedly pointed out that the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] virtually derails the arms control process. Without finding any arguments against, Ikle even resorted to direct insults against the enemies of the Pentagon's space program. In this connection, the U.S. press recalls the unseemly role which Ikle played during the period of the Soviet-American summit meeting, exerting considerable efforts--like his boss Weinberger--in attempts to sabotage the Geneva talks.

The magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT notes that across a whole range of the country's major higher educational institutes where laboratories are researching in the sphere of the fundamental sciences, signatures are being collected for petitions demanding the abandonment of the "star wars"

program. The weekly recalls that the plans for the militarization of space have been sharply criticized by such authoritative scientific research organizations as the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities and the Defense Information Center. Nonetheless, according to U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, in the next four years alone 20 percent of all capital investments intended for research work in the sphere of complex technology will be spent on fundamental research within the framework of the "star wars" program.

The "star wars" program is capable of destabilizing the already dangerous situation in the world and leading our planet to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe, the magazine AEROSPACE AMERICA writes. Even SDI supporters admit, the magazine notes, that "in the event of its implementation a number of projects, such as the creation of superpowerful lasers, could be used to make a first strike against enemy targets in space."

It is appropriate to cite in this connection the opinion of computer expert (D. Parias), who belongs to a Pentagon special consultative group engaged in studying computer equipment within the SDI framework. According to him, this equipment "cannot be trusted" because it could make a "catastrophic error."

Army Paper Report

PM081358 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Increasing Efforts"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Dec--The U.S. Administration is continuing to increase efforts for the practical realization of the "star wars" program. It has been announced here that the Californian McDonnell-Douglas Corporation has been selected as the main contractor to develop [razrabotka] and test a new kind of space weapon--the ("Khedi") ABM system. This corporation has in turn been granted the right to issue a number of major contracts to other subcontracting firms. Within the framework of the ("Khedi") system it is proposed to create [sozdaniye] an ABM interceptor missile to hit the warheads of ICBM's after they have entered dense layers of the atmosphere at high altitudes. The Pentagon has informed the Congress of its intention to spend up to \$500 million on fulfilling this program.

Attention is being drawn here to the fact that the U.S. Administration made the announcement of the start of practical work on creating [sozdaniye] the ("Khedi") system soon after the Soviet-American summit meeting. The press directly points out that the implementation of the aforementioned programs runs counter to the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems.

The United States is also seeking to involve its allies in implementing the American "star wars" program and to use their scientific and technical potential to create [sozdaniye] space strike arms. This is confirmed yet again by a statement by Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the organization for implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative." Speaking

at hearings in the Senate Armed Services Committee Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces Subcommittee, he emphasized that work being conducted in a number of Western countries, as, for example, in the sphere of directed energy weapons, "could make an important addition to the work being done in the United States."

The United States intends to involve in work on creating [sozdaniye] a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements not only its allies in the NATO bloc but also other countries with a considerable military potential--Japan, Israel, Australia, South Korea. The Pentagon does not disregard even countries which, because of limited resources, are not capable of conducting extensive research in the military sphere.

Profits Are Goal

LD071622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Commentary by Station Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] We are still receiving many letters, in which the authors share their thoughts in connection with the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. In their letters, many listeners express satisfaction with the results of the Geneva meeting, which confirmed the impermissibility of nuclear war, but at the same time outrage is expressed in a number of letters that certain circles in the United States are continuing to step up the arms race, and are even trying to carry it into space. In this connection, (Dmitriy Stepanovich Kozlov) from Kostroma, and (Yousouf Rakhimov) from the town of Kanibadam in Tajikistan ask what kind of reaction there is in West Europe to the attempts by Washington to involve it in the American star wars plans.

I will firstly remark that the widest circles of the West European public, including scientific ones, decisively condemn these dangerous plans. However, so far as the governments of West European members of NATO are concerned, then here, the situation is varied.

The American star wars plans were discussed at a session of the NATO military planning committee which took place recently in Brussels, where the head of the Pentagon Weinberger exerted intense pressure on the allies of the United States. Here it became clear that the governments of a number of countries, for example, Greece, Denmark and Holland are negatively disposed towards any projects for further development of armaments, especially after the Geneva meeting, which, it would appear, opened the way for positive changes in the world political climate.

London and Bonn adopt a different position on these issues. Here, the governments declare their willingness to join the American star wars plans, and more, Bonn even emerges as the initiator of a certain West European variant of Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative. By the way, in the most recent edition of the Hamburg journal SPIEGEL, remarkable information is adduced about who in the FRG is behind all this activity; it is the

major West German concern and above all the Bavarian aviation concern, Messerchmitt-Boelkow-Blohm. It has already received DM25 million from the treasury for the development of a laser weapon, and now states that for its mass production several hundreds of millions are necessary.

American concerns involved in the production of space weapons receive even larger sums. And it is in the name of these huge profits that the star wars plans are being stepped up.

Some of our listeners, for example, Comrade Ponomarev from the village of Krasnoarmeyskaya in Krasnodar Kray and Comrade (Azhdibekov) from the village of (Verkhovatye) in Vologda oblast point in this connection to reports that the huge military expenditures bring about deficits in the budgets of a number of capitalist countries, and they ask whether this is not in fact also the reason for the state debt of the United States. Yes, that is the case. The state debt of the United States which, according to provisional figures will reach \$100 billion by the end of the current year, increased by more than 150 percent over the period of office of the present Washington Administration, that is, by approximately the same amount as the military expenditure of America.

Military Appetite Growing

LD100441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Nikolay Agayants commentary on the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Protests against the star wars program are spreading beyond the U.S. borders. The appetite of the military-industrial complex is arousing anxiety among broad circles of people. The Pentagon generals and military enterprises' contractors are doing everything possible in order to prevent the halting of the conveyor belt for the manufacture of the most up-to-date armaments, especially when this concerns the star wars program. Over to my colleague, commentator Nikolay Agayants.

U.S. weapons manufacturers, and these days these are mainly not gun but aviation and missile barons, among them representatives of the 12 leading concerns--including Boeing, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, Martin Marietta, and Rockwell International--well, these magnates, as they say, even in their dreams see the fabulous profits from the implementation of the Pentagon plans for militarization of outer space. Their profits are not small even now, but this only heightens the insatiable appetites of the bigwigs of the military-industrial complex and their striving to grab the largest possible slice from the arms-race pie, which is worth trillions of dollars. Let me recall that the preliminary budget for the 1985-90 period alone allots \$32.2 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. As THE WASHINGTON POST admitted openly after the top-level Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the military contractors are alarmed at the possible consequences of arms control, as this could deprive them of profitable

contracts. That is precisely why after Geneva certain U.S. circles, trying to reassure the military magnates, let it be understood that the appropriations for the realization of the star wars program would not be reduced, and that the truly golden vein for the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex firms and companies behind it will continue to be worked successfully. A representative of the Federation of American Scientists, John Pike, has predicted that by 1994 up to \$90 billion will have been spent on SDI components development; and in a secret document of the U.S. military agency which the press has recently become aware of, it is indicated that the total cost of development and deployment of a space-based laser-weapons system will come to no less than \$500 billion, while the construction of a multilayer, in-depth system in near-earth orbits will cost the U.S. taxpayer the astronomical sum of \$1.5 or even \$2-3 trillion.

The Pentagon has already concluded more than 1500 contracts connected with the implementation of SDI. In 1983-84, Boeing received \$364 million for research; Lockheed--\$240 million; McDonald Douglas--\$237 million; LTV--\$211 million; and Rockwell International--\$89 million. It is obvious that the production of space weapons will multiply many times the weapons magnates' profits. That is why the military corporations, like a flight of crows, have descended on the profitable space orders, and that is why certain circles in the United States connected with the military-industrial complex, not only through common political views but also through strong economic interests, are hindering the harnessing of the head-spinning arms race on earth and the prevention of its transfer into space.

NEW YORK TIMES Cited

PM171412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 85 Morning Edition p3

[TASS report: "Space Is Not a Pentagon Military Test Site"]

[Text] New York--By pressing ahead with the implementation of the dangerous "star wars" program the U.S. Administration is seeking to make the process of the militarization of space irreversible and clear the way for the new round of the arms race being unleashed by Washington.

Pointing out that in the past 6 months considerable progress has been made in the "star wars" program through the efforts of the advocates of the militarization of space in Washington, the eminent U.S. Commentator Leslie Gelb writes 15 December in THE NEW YORK TIMES: "At present the predominant view is that it will become more and more difficult to turn back." At the same time, the commentator notes, officials in the administration say that they are waiting for the chance to adopt measures which will advance the program even further, so that Reagan's successor will be compelled willy-nilly to advance further in that sphere. "The President," Gelb continues, "and the majority of his closest aides are also trying to prevent the possibility that a future agreement on the arms control sphere might block the way to the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative." The commentator notes that most people in the administration "refuse to consider the possibility of reaching agreement with Moscow on

limiting the 'star wars' program, hoping, in particular, that this will undermine the arms control process, which, they claim, is harming U.S. interests."

At the same time, it is clear from L. Gelb's article that official Washington's claim that in implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative" it is endeavoring to protect the U.S. populace against the threat of annihilation in a nuclear conflict is a propaganda trick. The commentator cites pronouncements by Representative L. Aspin and Senator A. Gore, who stress that the true aim of the "star wars" program is to ensure the defense of military facilities. According to Gelb, administration representatives make it plain that they do not want to admit this because they are frightened of undermining support in the country for the administration's efforts to militarize space.

Stressing that many experts in the United States reject the administration's claims that the "star wars" program does not contravene the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, L. Gelb cites a pronouncement by former head of the U.S. delegation at the strategic arms talks G. Smith who said: "The alternative is clear: either arms control or an attempt to create a defense system. As long as President Reagan sticks to his position we will have no arms control agreement."

Resignation of Science Advisor

LD271914 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 27 TASS -- George Keyworth, science advisor to the U.S. President, has turned in his resignation. According to press reports, he intends to set up his own firm with an intelligence slant to consult major U.S. corporations on questions of industrial espionage.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that the striving to establish a business of his own is not the principal reason behind the resignation of George Keyworth who has quite recently been bragging about his job. The point is, the newspaper writes, that by his activity in support of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative," proclaimed by the U.S. President in 1983, G. Keyworth has discredited himself in the U.S. scientific community to such an extent that his further stay in the White House only threatened with growing opposition to this space militarization programme.

The newspaper says that over the four and a half years in the capacity of director of the White House board on scientific and technical policy, G. Keyworth played a role of a "mid-wife" of the "star wars" programme and was a key driving force of the project. This prompted sharp discontent among many scientists who realize that danger of this undertaking and fear that the implementation of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" will withhold funds from many critical areas of scientific and technical research work. The "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme comes under increasingly heavy fire from many scientists across the country. A considerable number of physicists and other specialists at universities signed a commitment not to carry out work linked with its implementation.

So, the resignation of G. Keyworth aims to cool passions and thus water down SDI criticism inside the country and divert attention from the stepped up efforts in the field of space arms, which, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, have become a determining factor in Washington's long-term plans to spiral the arms race.

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CSO: 5200/1219

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

EARLY JANUARY SOVIET COMMENTS ON SDI

U.S. Uses 'Trickery'

PM061311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent A. Palladin: "Space Trickery"]

[Text] Washington--Through the efforts of U.S. military-political circles, trickery and deception have reached literally cosmic heights.

By plugging the idea of "star wars" the Pentagon and its patrons and allies are deliberately misleading the U.S. public and Congress and the Western countries which the White House is seeking to harness to the chariot of its militarist policy.

Washington officials, THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER writes in this connection, have launched a misinformation campaign. They are passing off as extremely successful tests which scientists who were involved in them have described as unsuccessful. Moreover, the paper notes, R. Reagan continues to call the "star wars" plans nonnuclear, although they presuppose the use of nuclear-triggered lasers which would be activated by "exploding hydrogen bombs in space."

Another major local paper, the LOS ANGELES TIMES, devoted a detailed article by Robert Scheer to the problem. Three years ago R. Scheer published a book, titled "With Enough Shovels" in which he exposed the aggressive designs of prominent representatives of the present U.S. Administration and he is now producing equally persuasive material telling all there is to know about the preparations to militarize space. Citing one of the leaders of the "star wars" project, U.S. Air Force Colonel George Hess, he writes that the Pentagon intends to place nuclear reactors in near-earth orbit, since without them the planned system would not be able to function. Yet, R. Scheer points out, the White House head extols the "Strategic Defense Initiative" in all his speeches as bringing deliverance from nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the LOS ANGELES TIMES quotes several examples of representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex, including Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, spreading what they know to be false information about progress in work on space weapons for a different purpose -- to give the impression that everything is proceeding without a hitch and even ahead of schedule. The leaders of this work are vying with one another in boasting about "unprecedented successes" and, to make it more convincing, they put on television shows to demonstrate their "achievements."

The writer of the article stresses that supporters of "star wars" need the window dressing in order to overcome widespread doubts in the United States about the venture, to secure multibillion-dollar appropriations from Congress, and at the same time, to enlist the governments of the leading Western states as accomplices. The deception is aided, R. Scheer adds, by the fact that U.S. scientists and experts who know about these things are frightened to tell the truth since the penalty for divulging a state secret is imprisonment.

Dangers Outlined

LD021838 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

"Star wars" advocates claim that the means of large-scale anti-missile defence based in outer space, currently being developed in the United States, "threaten no one."

Supporters of non-militarization of outer space object that even if the American anti-missile defence system was indeed intended only for destroying enemy missiles in flight, it would still become a very destabilizing factor. By creating the illusion of impunity for the aggressor, the anti-missile defence system would enhance the temptation of using American offensive armaments for a first disarming strike. Herein lies the chief, although not the only, danger of the "star wars" arms system.

As a matter of fact, any high-accuracy weapon consuming much energy, for instance, particle beam and laser anti-missile weapons, electromagnetic guns, etc., can also be used for destroying ground-based targets in the first strike.

There are no doubts that laser strike weapons, for instance, deployed in outer space above the territory of another country, would be far more effective against a missile in a stationary silo on land than against a missile in flight. The development of the space-based ABM system by the United States would not make nuclear warheads and means of their delivery "obsolete," but would result in the creation of new systems of a disarming first strike and spur an unrestricted race of deadly nuclear armaments.

The American "star wars" system is based on the possibility of its sudden activation, with the other side being unable to detect preparations for attack against it. Such a system provides, naturally, for the use of a large number of computers which might have flaws that are not easily detectable. Even an "insignificant" flaw in a laser device, posted in space above the other side's territory, will be difficult to determine, while its rectification will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. The American "star wars" programme sharply enhances the war threat as a result of defects in sophisticated and, therefore, rather vulnerable weapons systems, and increases the risk of developments falling out of human control. The ABM system of this kind might turn into a "space Frankenstein" for its creators.

The U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" provides for the deployment of thousands of strike space armaments and means of their defence in near-earth orbit. Their presence in space alone involves a great risk. The planned emplacement in outer space of nuclear charges for pumping X-ray lasers poses an immense threat to our planet. Even mechanical defects in the weapons would bring about irreparable consequences.

The "star wars" advocates in Washington insist that it is first necessary to agree on control over strike systems of space-based weapons, that is on legalization of the arms race in terrestrial space, rather than on peaceful space with a 50 percent reduction in the strategic nuclear armaments as offered by the Soviet Union.

This logic of the American side is rather strange taking into account the fact that it twice signed joint statements in Geneva last year on common objectives of the USSR and the United States to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth.

'Rejection' Needed for Geneva Progress

LD032157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Commentary by TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Excerpts] The first days of the New Year have confirmed our country's firm resolve to strive for a change for the better in the international situation. They have showed that we will continue to do everything to remove the danger of a destructive nuclear conflict from the life of the peoples forever.

The West's military-industrial complex, which makes incredible profits out of the arms race, has obstructed and will continue to obstruct accord and will obstruct a lessening of international tension. We know that this New Year has inherited an entire series of talks from the previous one on the most crucial problems of international life.

Our country put forward clear and specific proposals with regard to each of these problems for discussion by our partners. The Soviet Union proposed reducing Soviet and U.S. nuclear resources by half at the Geneva talks, but it goes without saying that progress at the Geneva talks is possible only on the condition of a complete prohibition of space strike weapons. In other words, it requires a rejection of the "star wars" program, the implementation of which will lead to a qualitatively new, uncontrollable stage in the arms race.

The Soviet Union insists that all nuclear weapons tests be completely stopped. Our country favors the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world. Naturally, attainment of success in solving peace and disarmament questions depends not only upon us.

Geneva Depends on U.S. Actions

LD061646 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] When the Soviet Union and the United States issued their joint statement 1 year ago on 8 January 1985 they defined explicitly what should be done to stop the arms race. The two nations set these goals: no militarization of space, no more increase in nuclear stocks on earth, limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, and greater strategic stability. Last November these goals were reaffirmed at the Geneva summit and it's noteworthy that the leaders of both countries gave priority to preventing an arms race in space. Needless to say this is the only approach that can bring about effective arms control.

Even if nuclear arsenals were substantially reduced on earth, putting weapons in space would nullify this achievement because doing so would have unforeseeable consequences. It would result in strategic chaos and inaugurate an entirely new state of the arms race, a stage impossible to control. So it's clear that progress at the pending talks in Geneva will depend on whether the Soviet Union and the United States reach agreement on what is most important — a total ban on strike space weapons.

The Soviet Union has all along insisted that the doors to space must be barred to an arms race. Unfortunately, the United States sees things differently. It continues to push its "star wars" program and, more than that, it is pressuring its NATO allies to get into the program. On the eve of the New Year the United States staged an underground nuclear explosion in the State of Nevada to test a device that will supply nuclear energy to a sophisticated laser weapon. This test can only be seen as a sign that Washington has not decided against developing strike space weapons which means it is not living up to the understanding reached at the Geneva summit. It is acting against the spirit of Geneva. If the United States continues in the same dangerous direction there is no hope for real progress in arms control.

U.S. Gambling on Old Policy

LD061910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver "Latest News" program commentary]

[Text] The U.S. McDonnell Douglas aviation concern has announced that it has signed a contract with the Pentagon worth \$331.5 million for the development and production of advanced missiles for striking targets in space. The contract is planned to be fulfilled in 1981. Here is a "latest news" commentary. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

The contract with McDonnell Douglas is one of a great many in the framework of the Washington program for preparing for "star wars." The overall number of U.S. firms attached to this program has already passed 250. Nevertheless the present deal seems noteworthy to me in a whole number of aspects. First, it clearly confirms that in the year that has begun, despite all the peaceloving New Year addresses, Washington is, as before, gambling on the old policy of strength and the arms race. Indeed, everywhere, the United States itself included, people are realizing that a continuation of the implementation of the U.S. military space program is the chief obstacle in the way of curbing this race.

Robert McNamara, who in his time was U.S. secretary of defense, formulated this situation in a quite precise way: Either talks with the Soviet Union about disarmament or the siting of weapons in space. To accomplish these two things at the same time is impossible. Further, it is becoming quite clear who in the United States is against the former and in favor of the latter. The latter are those circles whom even President Eisenhower called the military industrial complex of the United States -- some of the largest U.S. concerns and the military top brass which has settled down in the Pentagon. It is they who are in control of enormous -- in truth astronomical sums -- allocated for preparations for "star wars": In the next financial year \$2.5 billion, for the 5-year-period at least \$26 billion, and in the future trillions rather than thousands of millions are being talked of.

And here I would like to note yet another, the third [as heard] aspect of the deal w/ McDonnell Douglas. It is calculated to 1991. That is, for the next 5-year-period already — for a period when, in accordance with the U.S. Constitution, a new master should already be in the White House. But the military-industrial, or the "star" complex as it is now being called, intends, in the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES to tie his [U.S. President] hands, too, so that he is forced to continue along the selfsame path.

Our country, however, proposes to proceed in a different manner down this dangerous, one may say fatal path. We are in favor of this year, which has been declared the Year of Peace by the United Nations turning into a decade of peace, so that mankind enters the 21st century in conditions of peace, trust and cooperation.

Profits Provide Incentive

LD062300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1953 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] In the first days of the New Year observers traditionally make forecasts the future and try to define what 1986 will be like for our world. The majority expect the hope that the international atmosphere in the coming year will become more favorable and that those changes for the better which came about due to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will be followed up. The New Year appeals by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the people of the United States and of U.S. President Reagan to the people of the Soviet Union have become a symbol of such a course of events.

However, one should not close one's eyes to the fact that problems of cutting nuclear missiles and preventing the militarization of space are not yet resolved. The constructive search for agreement on these issues is the most important task which our country is faced with in the international field.

We are ready to go our half of the way. Unfortunately, the same cannot yet be said about the United States.

The space plans of Washington arouse special anxiety. The U.S. Administration in collaboration with its military-industrial complex is creating the political and economic basis necessary to implement the plans for "star wars" at an increasing pace. The prospect of making unprecedented profits make President Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative uncommonly attractive for the leading U.S. military corporations. They regard it as the main field of growth in income for the coming decade. Already the leading U.S. military-industrial concerns are putting powerful pressure on representatives of the administration as well as on Congress, demanding further headway in the militarization of space.

U.S. Losing 'Sense of Reality'

LD052048 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 6 TASS — TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Notwithstanding the dense veil of secrecy surrounding work which is aimed at creating and testing U.S. systems for space-based anti-missile defence, information about "insurmountable obstacles", "technical problems" and "scientific setbacks" — which are being encountered by engineers and scientists who have been hired by U.S. military agencies for the development of laser, beam and other strike weapons — has filtered into the Western press of late. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper has pointed out with irony that the "star wars" programme rapidly moves along but no one knows exactly in what direction.

Having encountered impartial criticism inside the country for spending billions-worth amounts of the taxpayers' money on the creation of an anti-missile shield which, as it turns out, is doomed to be holey, U.S. Administration spokesmen have to shift and dodge and at times let out the true purpose of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI).

John Gardner, director of a department of the SDI organization, recently announced that the realization of the SDI programme would sharply change the nuclear balance in favour of the United States. Venturesome scientist Edward Teller, one of the most zealous advocates of space militarization, recently voiced hope that the "star wars" programme would make the Soviet Union increase military expenditures. If this happens, it would mean that "we have already achieved something", he said. According to George Keyworth, the resigning adviser to the U.S. President, the "star wars" programme, it transpires, envisages the creation of not a shield over America but that of a dome over the Soviet Union. Such statements by U.S. Administration spokesmen are indicative, on the one hand, of the loss of a sense of reality by them, and on the other hand, of the full priority of the military-industrial complex (MIC) interests over the security interests of the U.S. people in the tackling of international problems by Washington.

The Pentagon's calculations to achieve U.S. military superiority by deploying strike weapons in outer space are built on sand. The Soviet Union will find effective means to counteract the weapon systems, and the reply move will be rapid enough and less costly than the U.S. "star wars" programme.

At present, there is still a possibility to stop the dangerous development of events in outer space. Tomorrow, it may prove much more difficult to do. The Soviet Union has solemnly announced that it will never be the first to go into outer space with weapons. It is ready to observe in good faith all the accords reached during the November summit meeting in Geneva and to press for the dialogue with the United States to be continued in a constructive spirit and result in concrete solutions to lessen the nuclear war danger.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION TO SDI

Defensive Nature 'Disproven'

LD080002 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] San Francisco, 8 Dec (TASS)--Richard Goodwin, former assistant to U.S. President in the J.F. Kennedy and L.B. Johnson administrations, emphasizes that the space militarization plans which have been put forward by the U.S. Administration may lead only to an unlimited escalation of the arms race. Writing in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper, he disproves assertions by Washington spokesman that the "star wars" program is ostensibly directed exclusively towards defense.

Mr Goodwin writes that the falsity of such assertions is obvious to sober-minded people. He urges the U.S. Administration to drop the dangerous plans aimed at transferring the arms race to outer space, emphasizing that the implementation of the plans would inevitably lead to a further growth of international tension and to exacerbation of the war threat.

Americans Deplore SDI Threat

PM111535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Reports by unnamed own correspondent and by own correspondent G. Vasilyev under the general headline "Space is Not For Wars!"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Dec--Prominent U.S. politicians and public figures are voicing anxiety in connection with the administration's attempts to derail the Soviet-American ABM Treaty. Former high-ranking U.S. figures and lawyers C. Vance, E. Richardson, E. Griswold, and (Sh. Khaistedler) describe the agreement as the "cornerstone of an arms control accord" and of "critically great importance for the present efforts to curb the dangerous and wasteful nuclear arms race." They specifically point out that the administration's adventurist program, known as "star wars," would turn the accord into a "dead letter." The treaty, which has made such a tremendous contribution to ensuring our national security, must be observed.

The group's well-founded opinion was supported by G. Smith, former U.S. delegation leader at the SALT I talks. At the present time, he said, we have a real opportunity to avoid a new round of the arms race. It is already clear now that not only the deployment of ABM systems, but even their development [razrabotka] would have a negative influence on the arms control process. Smith noted that, although the administration alleges that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" or "star wars" program is completely in line with the tenets of the ABM treaty, its leader J. Abrahamson nonetheless admits that the United States would have to depart from observance of the treaty.

Sober-minded Americans also resolutely rebuff the attempts by lobbyists of the U.S. military-industrial complex to derail one of the most important agreements in operation in the arms control sphere--the SALT II Treaty, and to speed up on the implementation of the "star wars" program.

The authoritative association of Arms Control supporters, which unites within its ranks prominent specialists, politicians, and public figures of the country, convincingly proves in a profound and comprehensive analysis of the current status of the SALT II Treaty that this agreement is not some kind of "gift" to the Soviet Union and meets U.S. national security interests in equal measure.

The antiwar demonstrations currently being held throughout the country and the mass campaigns to collect signatures for petitions in favor of limiting the mad arms race convincingly show that the association is by no means alone in its views.

New York, 10 Dec (G. Vasilyev report)--David Johnson, one of the leaders of the Defense Information Center's research work, has stated that his organization which is headed by retired military men concerned about the threat of nuclear war, is demanding that the U.S. Government respond positively to the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions and that it reviews its attitude to the "star wars" program.

(Melinda Fine), international coordinator of the National Campaign to Freeze Nuclear Weapons, has stated that his mass antiwar organization will seek to ensure that Congress adopts a resolution envisaging an end to the allocation of funds for nuclear tests so long as the Soviet Union refrains from such tests. Ms. (Fine) added that the protest demonstrations in the vicinity of the nuclear test site in Nevada will continue.

U.S. Arms Control Experts

LD271023 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Washington December 27 TASS -- "Avoiding nuclear war is the most urgent task of our age" stresses the new book by prominent American experts in the field of disarmament and arms control, which has been just issued by the "Westview Press."

"The most formidable obstacle to nuclear arms control has been the failure to accept it fully as a national policy and as an essential element in U.S. National Security," Paul Warnke, former chief of the U.S. delegation at the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT-2), points out in the book of collected articles entitled "Technology, Strategy and Arms Control." A direct result of this policy, in his opinion, is that "the arms control regime as it now exists is a very fragile one."

Now the only agreement in that field is the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. Yet a threat is also hanging over it, since orbital space stations created could attack missile warheads and would therefore be inconsistent with the specific provisions of the ABM treaty.

Paul Warnke and other experts point to the dangerous consequences which this suicidal policy may have. "If the Soviets see the United States as building the kind of defence that present technology makes possible, while offensive weapons remain virtually uncontrolled, they could only view this as an attempt to gain a first-strike option," Paul Warnke warns.

As another American expert Professor Richard Ned Lebow of Cornell University stresses, "The principle utility of such a defensive system would be as one component of a first-strike strategy." Pointing to the illusory and dangerous character of the White House plans, he writes, that "the Reagan Administration's suggestions that BMD [Ballistic Missile Defense] might improve the prospects for negotiated force reductions is unrealistic."

Scientists on Peaceful Use of Lasers

FM021941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russ. 28 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Lenin and Nobel Prize winner Academician N. Basov and Lenin and State Prize Winner Professor V. Rozanov: "Protecting the World From the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] For many people the words "laser" and "thermonuclear reaction" now concentrate not only the concepts of the front line of scientific research, but also an enormous potential danger to all mankind: the danger of nuclear war aggravated by the start of research work in the United States on the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program; in other words, the "star wars" program in which lasers and other sources of concentrated energy are used for the purpose of destruction. But lasers can not only destroy, but also create. After all, with the aid of a laser's concentrated radiation, it is possible to initiate and control thermonuclear reactions. This approach toward the mastering of thermonuclear energy has been termed "laser thermonuclear synthesis." It had its inception in our country about 25 years ago and research work is being conducted at the USSR Academy of Sciences P.N. Lebedev Physics Institute and a number of other scientific centers. Many specialists now regard laser thermonuclear synthesis as a serious basis for using thermonuclear energy in the 21st century.

While propagandizing SDI as a defensive system, the United States has not abandoned a single one of the programs geared for the period through 2000 for ordinary nuclear-missile "offensive" weapons. To perfect them, to combine them with SDI, and to test new elements, the United States is carrying out underground nuclear tests which are leading to the buildup of the nuclear arsenal and entail a new threat to peace. For a

long time the U.S. side put forward objections to a ban on tests, pointing to the difficulties of verifying it. Now even nonspecialists understand that these are pretexts, because national means make it possible to reliably monitor any nuclear explosions. To fully eliminate this objection, the Soviet Union supported the idea of using an international system of verification [proverka]. Moreover, our country has agreed to several on-site control measures. This step definitively removes any doubts as to the observance of the moratorium. However, the U.S. Administration refuses to accede to the moratorium declared by the Soviet Union and, without any real arguments except its desire to build up nuclear weapons, is now obliged to try to justify itself to the whole world.

The Western press is putting forward the argument that the improvement of weapons helps develop research and technologies which could also be used in peaceful spheres. Perhaps some scientific solutions could indeed be used, but this path is so absurd and wasteful in the face of the very large problems facing mankind that no honest scientist could take it seriously.

But the problems which have arisen in our time are indeed serious and by the start of the 21st century will require the concentration of enormous efforts on the part of scientists, engineers, and specialists in different fields. Among these problems we can name food, ecological, health problems, and many others. The energy problem is one of the most important. The success of other programs -- to supply the world's population with food, to preserve the environment, to provide water, and to restore natural resources -- depend on its solution.

All these questions are particularly important to the developing countries. The acute-ness of the energy problem in those countries is characterized by the fact that right now about 400 million people (that is about 8 percent of the world population) consume just 100 watts of energy to survive -- that is over 100 times less than the energy consumption level in the technologically developed countries. The satisfaction of the energy requirements of the world's growing population leads to an increase in the generation of energy. According to experts' estimates, in the middle of the next century the global generation of energy will be about 10 times the present level. This increase can only be secured by enlisting new sources of energy, primarily nuclear fuel. Scientists believe that thermonuclear energy will become a truly inexhaustible source. That is why at the very important international meetings that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had in Paris, Geneva, and Moscow there was a discussion of the prospects for the use of thermonuclear energy and the possibilities of international cooperation. At the press conference in Geneva after his meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan on 21 November 1985, the Soviet leader said: "...It has been decided to appeal directly to a number of other states regarding cooperation in the field of thermonuclear synthesis. This is a very interesting idea. Its implementation could open a new page in an extraordinarily important field -- providing mankind with an essentially inexhaustible source of energy. Here is a field for joint activity..."

To implement thermonuclear synthesis -- the fusion of the nuclei of deuterium and tritium with the release of tremendous energy -- it is essential to heat and confine hot plasma. On the "Tokamak" systems proposed by Soviet scientists, research has been conducted into many questions of the physics of plasma contained by magnetic field. But today the approach based on the use of lasers seems to us more promising.

In the field of laser thermonuclear synthesis the Soviet Union has done pioneering work and has created a serious scientific base for further progress. Large-scale programs are being undertaken in the United States, Japan, and a number of European countries. In our opinion, the possession of science-intensive and technologically complex processes in the field of laser-thermonuclear synthesis will accelerate progress in a peaceful and noble task -- creating an inexhaustible energy source. It is this field and other peaceful tasks and not the improvement of the means of destruction which should become the area in which the efforts of scientists and engineers are applied. The ending of nuclear explosions and the conclusion of an all-embracing agreement in this field will undoubtedly release enormous funds and resources which could be used to the benefit of all mankind.

Each departing year brings us closer to the century's frontier. What will the new century be like? Without doubt its face will be largely determined by what we are engaged in today. If we want our successors to forget the word "war" forever and for the 21st century to bring mankind peace and prosperity, we must think about it right now.

Public Urged to Oppose

LD312310 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] New York, 31 Dec (TASS)--The influential American organization "Union of Concerned Scientists" has urged the peaceable public of the USA to support the movement of opponents of the "Strategic Defence Initiative", which provides for the creation of a large-scale ABM system with outer space-based elements.

The "star wars" program, the appeal stresses, is the main obstacle in the way towards establishing arms control. A majority of members of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA, including 57 Nobel Prize laureates, have already expressed their strong opposition to the "star wars" program, viewing it as a serious threat to peace and international stability, the authors of the document stressed.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW TV ON SDI STATUS, OPPOSITION

LD230012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Dec 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. There is hardly more than a week to go until the new year, but the world is already in the grip of New Year preparations.

The old year leaves the new year many unsolved questions of the most topical kind, of war and peace, quite specific questions--Will nuclear tests be halted after the new year? Will the United States consent, at the coming Soviet-American talks in January, to a really radical reduction of all types of nuclear armaments? Will the preparations for Star Wars be halted or will Washington and its allies in Western Europe step up their preparations for militarization of space?

The last question is the most substantial one, the key question. Prevention of an arms race in space and halting it on earth are interconnected problems, and they must be solved together.

The FRG Government last week said "yes" to the Star Wars program. One cannot help comparing the decision taken in Bonn to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christmas gift to the American Administration. On 18 December, to the day, as Kohl promised U.S. Secretary of State Shultz during the latter's trip to Europe, the last government decision of this year was taken. You certainly cannot call it a pleasant decision. Chancellor Kohl, [brief video of Kohl in conference] Defense Minister Wörner, and chairman of the ruling party's parliamentary group Dregger vehemently advocated the Star Wars program. Round the Christmas Tree they will, of course, wish their households happiness and peace; but it is a pity they are ignoring all the danger to the peace and to every family from the militarization of space; that they did not listen to the well-reasoned objections of the opposition parties in Parliament; that they remained indifferent to the opinion of scientists, and brushed aside the protests of democratic organizations and broad sections of the populace.

Bonn was following London. And at the end of the year it is time to study statistics: who is for and who is against Star Wars. We remember that France rejected participation in the program. Last week French President Francois Mitterrand confirmed his opinion. [brief video of Mitterrand speaking] In a tv interview he said: "I refuse to join in the implementation of a space war plan which will really lead only to an intensification of international tension and will place France in a subordinate position."

The dangerous Strategic Defense Initiative was not supported by Denmark, Norway, Greece and the Netherlands. Spain decided for the time being not to bind itself by any commitments. So much for Western Europe. Australia and Canada have refused to take part in Reagan's initiative. Japan and Israel have supported it.

Both Western scientists and our experts consider that it is impossible to create a defensive shield against a nuclear attack with a 100 percent guarantee. Such a guarantee might be equal to 90 percent or 80 percent. But surely even 1 percent penetrability [dyryavost], so to speak, of the defense shield is enough for retribution to come. A missile strike equal in might to 5,000 Hiroshima explosions could be dealt. The question arises, and it is often asked in the West, if in the Soviet Union it is considered that countermeasures against the defense initiative turn out to be less costly and sufficiently effective, then why, they say, does Moscow oppose the program so sharply? Incidentally, this question was posed a few days ago at the Moscow press conference devoted to international security and problems of halting the arms race.

[begin video recording, clip from 18 December news conference showing Academician Georgiy Arbatov at the microphone]

[Arbatov] We are not afraid of the threat that the SDI will create; what we are afraid of is what America and Europe and all the rest ought to fear: a situation of total strategic chaos and an unlimited arms race. All that could bring nuclear war closer. [end recording]

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET ARMY PAPER ON MILITARY FIRMS AND SDI

PM161126 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin "Military-Political Review": "'Star Wars' Are a Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] It was Voltaire who said sarcastically: "If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him." And indeed, people did invent him and continue to do so now. But at the end of the 20th century concepts of the world have of course changed radically compared with those that existed more than two centuries ago. And yet the tendency to make inventions, and by no means inoffensive inventions, still prevails among some people. Now people are inventing not only gods, but enemies too. In this sense the observation of the well known U.S. politician G. Kennan is of interest. Examining the phenomenon of the U.S. military-industrial complex, he asked this question: "Suppose that the Soviet Union lay at the bottom of the ocean. What would become of the military-industrial complex?" And he gave the reply himself: "It would think up a new opponent for itself."

This conclusion graphically expresses the aspirations of those U.S. forces which are united in the military-industrial complex. They need an opponent primarily as a pretext for carrying out broad militarist preparations and unleashing the arms race. In this way it intends to realize the class goals of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, curb the onward march of history, and at the same time ensure maximum profits for the manufacturers and merchants of lethal weapons.

The opportunity for improving Soviet-American relations opened up since the Geneva meeting and the prospects for transferring them to a normal, humane, and civilized framework particularly frighten the military-industrial complex. The arms race is advantageous to it. It is doing its utmost to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is particularly dangerous when the military-industrial complex pushes the U.S. Administration to try to conduct affairs with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, disregarding the principle of equality and identical security. As M.S. Gorbachev noted at the recent meeting with representatives of U.S. business circles, "...we believe that this military

business has a dangerous influence on politics. Of course, it is not only we who believe this: The actual concept of the military-industrial complex was formulated not by Marxists but by a conservative republican, U.S. President D. Eisenhower, who warned the American people of the negative role which this complex might play."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has repeatedly published articles revealing the essence and structure of the military-industrial complex. We will not return to this question at the moment. Let us merely note that the most important and sinister aspect of the activity of the military monopolies is their attitude to the "star wars" program proclaimed in the United States.

As the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote in a recent issue, the "star wars" program is the future of the U.S. military monopolies. At the present time they have virtually no more capacity for growth by expanding production of missiles and nuclear warheads, since an arsenal has already been stockpiled sufficient to destroy the whole world many times over. And they fear that the brilliance of their names will fade and their "advantages" will diminish unless something new and fabulously profitable turns up. And the something new is the militarization of space, which ensures U.S. military concerns orders for at least the next 30 years.

In our day, when the military-industrial complex is clinging for dear life to the "star wars" program, its greed and its "obsession" with multibillion-dollar profits are particularly noticeable. In the administration's budget projections for the "star wars" program for the period 1985 through 1990, it is planned to allocate a total of \$32.2 billion. Taking account of other spending, the cost of work within the framework of the program will be in excess of \$50 billion by 1989. In brief, as the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT noted recently, the program for the militarization of space has become a gigantic feeding trough for the military-industrial complex.

The implementation of the U.S. program for the militarization of space, the foreign press notes, is determined by the 12 largest military-industrial companies: McDonnell-Douglas, General Dynamics, Lockheed, Boeing, General Electric, Hughes Aircraft, United Technology Corporation, Taytheon, Litton, Grumman Corporation, Martin-Marietta, and Rockwell International. Last year these companies obtained almost 38 percent of all military orders. Characteristically, on the other hand, military orders made up 85 percent of Lockheed's annual turnover, 69 percent for McDonnell-Douglas, 66 percent for General Motors, and 63 percent for Rockwell International.

Long before the U.S. President made his speech in which he proclaimed the program for the preparation of "star wars"—and he made this speech 23 March 1983—the idea of militarizing space had already been hatched by the leaders of the military-industrial complex. It was precisely the industrialists, the Western press notes, who made the government the tempting proposition about how to secure world domination. Thus back in the seventies the aerospace concern Rockwell International issued a pamphlet under the title of "Outer Space—a U.S. Frontier for Growth, Leadership, and Freedom." It proposed that the problems which America was confronting be

solved by militarizing space. The pamphlet's authors wrote bluntly that the "occupation of space by means of space stations equipped with laser weapons would ensure direct, immediate, and reliable domination and control over all military forces."

The fact that initially the program for the militarization of space was conceived precisely to ensure a strike against a probable enemy attracts attention. These people, later to become the Washington administration's official representatives, started to package it in all sorts of defensive coverings. The words of General (Retd) B. Shriver are indicative in this respect. He headed the U.S. Air Force space projects in 1954-1966 and in the late seventies prepared the so-called transitional report on space for the present White House head, who was at the time a presidential candidate. Shriver wrote in particular: If we had concomitant systems—high-energy lasers, beam weapons using elementary particles, or something else also with the tracking and target-acquisition potential necessary for destroying aircraft and missiles--then we would not have to inflict strikes against cities, we could destroy troops."

This does not smack of defense, so to speak. As we can see, it is a question only of strikes and of the variety of strike: Whether they are inflicted against troops or cities. And doesn't the system which Washington is currently trying to present as a defensive panacea envisage precisely the creation [sozdaniye] of the very types of offensive weapons based on the latest technical achievements of which Shriver was then talking?

It does. So the version of a large-scale ABM system being developed [razrabatyayemyy] in the United States is nothing other than a component of a first-strike potential. The chief role in this system, according to U.S. press reports, is assigned to the first space echelon, whose means will destroy the most varied targets, for instance surviving ICBM's in the initial stage of their flight following the delivery of a nuclear missile strike against the enemy. It is planned to include directed-energy weapons in the first echelon. It is planned to deploy these weapons on hundreds of space stations equipped with an optical focusing system and a device for aiming the laser ray or elementary particle beam at the target.

Surviving missiles and warheads in the mid-trajectory stage are countered by the means of the second ABM space echelon--electromagnetic guns and satellites with small homing missiles. According to the specialists, electromagnetic guns are capable of imparting to munitions speeds of up to several dozen kilometers per second. There are plans in the United States to station in near-earth orbit around 500 satellites each with 40-50 interceptor missiles.

In the final trajectory stage, from altitudes of 100-800 km to altitudes of 9-15 km, the means of the third echelon come into operation--ground-launched long- and near-range antimissiles.

It is proposed to control all the U.S. space strike means by means of a special rapid-action system capable of effecting all-embracing monitoring of the earth's surface and outer space. It is to detect the launching of missiles, calculate their flight trajectory, identify and track warheads, and allocate them among the means of destruction.

Such are the U.S. plans publicized under the label of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." In reality these are sinister plans to create [sozdaniye] space strike means and ensure for the United States the possibility of inflicting a first nuclear strike in the hope of ensuring its own security in the face of a counterstrike. In other words, they are plans for a sharp expansion of the destructive capability of U.S. offensive nuclear weapons.

There is another aspect of the question too. The demagoguery about the "defensive" nature of the "star wars" program is flatly refuted by the military and technical experts who are directly participating in its implementation. As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, citing participants in the "space technology" conference held recently in Colorado Springs (California) which gathered together the leaders of military-industrial corporations and Pentagon representatives, "certain components of the ABM system with space-based elements could without doubt be transformed into destructive offensive weapons." These include, the paper stresses, space- and ground-based laser weapons, "which can be used in the delivery of a first nuclear strike." Certain types of weapons envisaged by the "star wars" program can also be used "to inflict strikes against ground targets at the same time."

The special danger of space weapons also lies in the fact that if they are created [dozdaniye] they will possess a high degree of readiness for use and almost instantaneous action. And the saturation of space weapons systems with computers and various kinds of automatic devices virtually excludes man from the decisionmaking process. Whereas with existing weapons systems there can still remain some time to assess the situation and prevent the irreversible, a war using space strike means could flare up literally like lightning.

This is how matters really stand with the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex are advocating so assiduously. They make out that they know nothing about the fact that in Geneva the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States enshrined in the joint statement the common understanding that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no victors in it.

This understanding must be made the real basis of the two states' foreign policy. As for the Soviet Union, it is strictly adhering to the course of improving the international situation.

The ball is in the U.S. court.

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CSO: 5200/1219

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR ATTACKS UK SUPPORT OF U.S. SDI PLANS

Moscow in Italian

LD100055 Moscow International Service in Italian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] An agreement has been signed in London between Britain and the United States on British participation in the U.S. SDI program. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes:

So Britain has become the first Western country to have joined the space arms race. The British Government has ignored many warnings given by scientists, politicians and military experts who said that the U.S. star war programs considerably intensify the threat of a nuclear war. The Thatcher Government also ignored the views of various West European governments such as France, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Luxembourg, Austria, which officially refused to join SDI.

Washington does not conceal the hope, Viktor Shlenov goes on to say, that British participation in SDI will help sway those countries in West Europe which are still undecided.

All the means have been used to achieve this, starting with pressure and ending with rather huge sums of dollars. [words indistinct] the British hoped to get a fairly large piece of the U.S. space cake—1 billion and \$500 million for British firms that will take part in fulfilling the orders tied up with the SDI. However, judging by the agreement that has been signed, Britain has not obtained any financial guarantees. The closest ally with which Britain maintains special relations is not at all ready to divide the profits with any Tom, Dick or Harry.

One should not be surprised about that. During the next few years SDI has every chance of becoming the main source of enrichment for military consortia in the United States. Already now the representatives of these consortia are besieging the Congress in an attempt to obtain orders valued at billions of dollars. It is anticipated that SDI will require no less than \$1 trillion. However, the most dangerous thing is that the intention is to involve Western countries in a new round of the arms race and yet already now the Europeans literally are sitting on a nuclear powder-keg. What will happen when space weapons, ready to go into action at a moment's notice, will be flying over their heads?

It is absolutely clear that the process of space militarization, as early as now, is reducing the possibility of halting the arms race. British participation in SDI, Viktor Shlenov writes in conclusion, is aiming at torpedoing the more favorable atmosphere which has been established in the world as a result of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

U.S. Thanks UK

PM191411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Single Harness"]

[Text] London, 18 Dec—According to reports from informed sources, during his recent visit to London U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz conveyed to British Prime Minister M. Thatcher thanks for U.S. President R. Reagan for Britain's association to the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

According to reports from these same sources, the United States intends to continue to bill its militarist program as "a guaranteed method of easing the threat from the SS-20 missiles and other missiles targeted on West Europe." Shultz is thus trying to mislead West European public opinion with regard to the SDI program which will allegedly "give cover" not only to the United States but also to its West European allies.

Undermines 'Durable Peace'

LD262301 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Commentary by station observer Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] People in and outside the United States hoped that after the Geneva summit Washington would at least abandon its tough course in the cold war spirit it has been pursuing with persistence since the early 80s. However, the Pentagon has sent to the Congress a report alleging that the Soviet Union violates its commitments in the field of limiting and reducing arms, and this has been done despite the fact that the Soviet Union has repeatedly cited evidence exposing repeated accusations as groundless. For instance, technical documents have been made available to the Americans as proof that the so-called SS-25 missiles allegedly created in violation of the SALT II treaty are only a modernized model of the old rocket, RS-12, modernized in line with the treaty provisions. As for a radar station under construction in the vicinity of Krasnoyarsk, it is designed to track down satellites and cannot be used for antimissile defense goals. So why revive refuted allegations?

According to THE GUARDIAN, the recent Soviet proposal to the United States to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions caught Washington unawares. Washington hastened to find a plausible explanation of its refusal and decided to revive the trite assertions. Obviously such a report is also necessary for those who want to guarantee Washington's routes of departure from the ABM defense and SALT II accords when these start hindering the further development of military programs. And last, but not least, the United States charges the other side with failure to carry out contractual commitments in a bid to distract attention from the numerous violations it is planning or is doing on its own or through loyal allies.

Although it has been talking much of its adherence to the cause of preventing an arms race in space, stopping it on earth, and building up stability in Europe and throughout the world, Britain has been most actively involved in the American cheating. Take the SALT II treaty. Article 12 of the accord commits the sides not to bypass its provisions through another state. This, for one, implies a ban on the transfer to the allies of arms covered by SALT II which would be tantamount to an attempt to achieve one-sided advantages. Trident-2 missiles are such systems. And London decided to purchase them in the United States back in March 1982. Not to bypass the treaty means not to build up an additional strategic potential, threatening the Soviet Union. However, London has been sparing no efforts to help NATO build up arms in line with its so-called counter-arming decision. By joining SDI, Britain has put its scientific and technical potential at Washington's disposal to design a large scale antimissile defense system and this means it has joined American efforts to undermine the 1972 ABM defense treaty prohibiting this.

Besides, in line with this accord, the United States has no right to transfer to its allies antimissile technology or ABM defense system components, nor is it entitled to deploy ABM defense system elements outside its territory. However, in return for Britain's brain effort [as heard] and for the right to deploy antiballistic defense components in Britain, Washington has promised a share in space weaponry technology. London has agreed to such an exchange and has given its consent to modernize as of next year radar stations in Fylingdales Moor, now in control of Europe's airspace. Upon the completion of this modernization, it will keep track of a vast outer space sector and in the future, according to THE TIMES, strike space system components may be airlifted to Britain.

Following the Geneva summit, London has addressed many good wishes to Washington and Moscow which resumed an East-West dialogue, but actions by the British Government clash with its good wishes. Posing as a peace-maker before its people and nations of the world, the British Cabinet supports Washington, violating international agreements and undermining hopes for a more durable peace.

UK Participation 'Dangerous Step'

LD302347 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 30 Dec 85

[*"Glance at the British Scene," presented by Anatoliy Gan*]

[Text] You probably remember that Charles Dickens saw the outgoing year as an ancient philosopher saying goodbye to his friends to the tinkling of glasses. Can we toast this outgoing year with a sense of satisfaction? The year 1985 saw many historic events. In our countries, as elsewhere in the world, people placed great hopes in the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The leaders of the two powers agreed that in a nuclear war there could be no winners, that peace on the globe had to be preserved. Mrs Thatcher expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the Geneva summit. She realized, she said, that much had to be done to translate the hopes generated into reality. All this is undoubtedly true, but do the fair words of the British prime minister conform to her actions?

Almost simultaneously with the Geneva summit Britain conducted a nuclear test at American proving range in the state of Nevada. In this way it ignored the Soviet Union's call for following its example and imposing a moratorium on all nuclear tests. Moreover, on the eve of the new year, London signed a memorandum on its participation in so-called research under America's "star wars" program. What is this logic of peace, or the logic of war preparations? There can be only one answer to this question. It's the logic of further escalating the arms race. Such are some of examples of the British Government's behavior in the outgoing year. They can hardly serve as proof of its commitment to peace. Having taken a dangerous step in the direction of "star wars," the Tories actually showed that their calls for curbing the arms race and for reducing nuclear arsenals in Europe are in conflict with their practical actions, which are in conflict with the interests of Britain itself. Notwithstanding this, in the outgoing year forces resolutely upholding the authentic interests of their country further consolidated in Britain. These forces belong to a mass movement for promoting peace, for dismantling the American military bases and American nuclear weapons sited on British soil. Some events of the outgoing year threatened humanity with fresh grave dangers, others inspired hope. It depends on the activity, on the work of the British public, which of the two trends will gain the upper hand in the incoming year. Saying goodbyes to the year 1985 we can and must wish the brave women of Greenham Common, all the peace activists in Britain, and wish ever greater achievements in 1986 in their justified struggle for turning Britain from an American nuclear base into a country of peace and prosperity for all.

Response to Involvement Examined

PM031515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Krivopalov: "Britain 1986; Counter to the Spirit of the Times"]

[Text] London -- The London press has published reports on the resumption in the future of VOA broadcasting to Britain. The fact that this verbal radiation of the British public was halted in the fifties is now regarded by official Washington propagandists as an "error." The question is decided in advance.

It is significant that they have decided across the ocean to carry out this restoration and add a new mouthpiece to the U.S. propaganda arsenal which already exists in Britain. Public feeling and above all resistance to the Washington "hawks'" aggressive plans cannot fail to alarm U.S. strategists. To change the situation in its favor, Washington has developed an operation to restore VOA's radio vocal chords.

This operation has been launched and will be implemented at a time when official London increasingly prefers, as a model student in the Atlantic clan, to heed its mentor's peremptory orders and mindlessly repeat the lesson dictated by it.

This is, to put it mildly, a unique line of conduct for a state capable of playing far from the least role in Europe and the international arena as a whole. Withdrawing from UNESCO in the wake of the United States and being the first West European U.S. ally to associate itself to the "star wars" program have shown clearly that the Voice of America (without a capital "v") sounds like an order for the present British leaders.

The Washington administration cannot totally ignore public feelings in its own house which, especially since the Geneva summit meeting, have been inclining increasingly and markedly in favor of abandoning the extension of the arms race into space. That is why, some British newspapers believe, London's immediate agreement -- blatantly counter to the "spirit of Geneva" and the demands of the time -- to Britain's formal involvement in SDI was needed.

The political operation carried out by the Pentagon on the banks of the Thames should present Washington with "documentary" evidence of the fact that Western Europe is almost entreating the United States: "Give us a space shield because we cannot do without the 'star wars' program." Motivating its association to SDI by the desire "not to lag behind progress," the British leadership would like by its action to persuade other Western European governments to follow the same path.

For several months, while there was backstage talk of the terms of Britain's association in the "star wars" program, the British were being strenuously indoctrinated with propaganda. Attempts were made to persuade them that thanks to this "purely commercial" agreement British firms would receive very advantageous contracts and tens of thousands of people in the country would get work. But everything here was subordinated to concealing the truth.

Despite all Defense Secretary Baseltine's ploys to get a promise from the United States to place big orders in Albion (at first specific figures with a great many noughts were cited), they played a cat and mouse game with him. A "memorandum of understanding" was signed, but the United States has no intention of sharing the SDI cake with the British.

Indeed, there have been similar cases in the past. When Britain agreed with the United States on equipping its armed forces with Tridents, the junior partner was also promised mountains of gold, but its industry received virtually no important contracts for the project. The same thing will undoubtedly happen with the implementation of the "star wars" program.

However, here it is a case not of thoughtless blunders but of carefully considered calculations. Despite recent public assurances of its loyalty to the ideas of detente and the principles of good-neighborliness in Europe, the British Government seems to have no intention of turning from words to deeds. While the broad British public welcomed with hope and approval the results of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue initiated in Geneva, the Tory government is displaying a lack of interest in actively joining the course toward detente. The conservative authorities are evidently finding it inconvenient to resolve the acute domestic problems they are now encountering under the conditions of a calm, warmer climate in the outside world.

The newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES, which does not usually engage in cheap speculation, has written frankly and repeatedly that one of the main aims of SDI is to divert the USSR's economy from efforts to improve the Soviet people's prosperity and quality of life. The FINANCIAL TIMES also acknowledged the realistic and well-founded nature of the USSR's proposals in the disarmament sphere. But, knowing the government's true intentions, the newspaper long ago predicted the conclusion of an SDI deal.

The reaction to the signing of the Anglo-U.S. agreement on "cooperation" in the "star wars" program was stormy and it is obvious that matters will not end with a mere expression of indignation on the opposition's part. It may be expected that resistance to the government's diplomatic line, which runs counter to the country's national interests, will grow. It is just as legitimate to presuppose something else -- the toughening of the Tories' stance on this question in conjunction with intensified propaganda cover for it.

The sober voices which are being heard increasingly and loudly in Britain are exposing the falsity of claims concerning the defensive nature of SDI and the unscrupulousness of those who uphold the thesis of the "usefulness" of the "star wars" program to the British.

During the parliamentary debates the "shadow cabinet's" defense secretary, D. Davies, recently stated that Reagan's "initiative" is causing considerable erosion of Britain's independent defense policy. Addressing M. Beseltine, he said frankly: "Your department and the Foreign Office are rapidly becoming overseas branches of the Pentagon and the White House." In one interview Davies stressed that Britain has now become an official participant in the "star wars" program which threatens to lead to "an even greater escalation of the arms race and its transfer into outer space."

An increasing number of British people are beginning to understand that the "star wars" program presents the main threat to the destiny of peace and security and the main obstacle on the path to achieving agreements on nuclear arms limitation. Even at the government level voices are sometimes heard in London recognizing the very dangerous military aspects of the U.S. plan. M. Rifkind, British minister of state for foreign affairs, asserts that universal anxiety is generated by the fact that having ensured its invulnerability and checked that not a single missile will penetrate U.S. territory via the established barrier, the United States could try to "do something else," to use space weapons for offensive purposes.

Not so long ago I talked with a senior British member of parliament. He talked a lot about the "star wars" program and expressed the fear that an unsolicited "space shield" would not only fail to safeguard British people's security but would, on the contrary, create an enhanced danger to Britain. It must not be forgotten my interlocutor stressed, that a U.S. nuclear-missile potential designed to deliver a first strike is deployed in the British Isles. The implementation of the "star wars" plans will give rise to retaliatory measures from the other side. With all the ensuing consequences for Britain.

The majority of British people oppose the aggressive U.S. program to which their country is now associated. You are convinced of this by public opinion polls, the discussions of foreign policy issues which have occupied an important place in the work of the conference of the opposition parties, above all the Laborites, and regional meetings with ordinary people. But their opinion and feelings have been spurned in the most flagrant and provocative manner.

At almost the same time as the announcement that the SDI agreement had been signed in London, a report arrived from across the ocean on the holding of a British nuclear explosion in Nevada with U.S. assistance. You involuntarily want to connect these two events. The conservative government is joining in actions which undermine the hopes of easing international tension. It is thus assuming enormous responsibility, and not only to its own people, who have grown tired of the policy of confrontation and the propaganda of hatred and distrust, of the arms race, and of fear in the face of the development of military preparations in the British Isles.

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR HITS FRG DECISION TO PARTICIPATE

CSU's Strauss Hit

LD232009 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The West German Government's decision of December 18 to start talks with the United States on the terms of the FRG's participation in the U.S. "star wars" programme caused a wave of protests all over the country. The Bonn's deleterious step is sharply criticised by the parliamentary opposition -- Social Democrats and the Greens Party. The German Communist Party and a number of democratic public organizations condemned resolutely the policy of the ruling CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union] [Christian Social Union] Free Democratic Party coalition aimed at the support of Washington's plans of the militarisation of space. Even FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker warned the country against viewing the U.S. space plans as a technological challenge that Europe must meet.

"Reagan's initiative means an attempt to harness the FRG to the United States military-industrial complex, to increase Bonn's dependence on Washington which is not justified by the interests of the FRG's security. The yoke of this dependence will be impossible to cast off. It is actually the policy of hegemonism with the reliance on force that is the point of the matter", writes the bourgeois weekly DIE ZEIT. In other words, the broadest of political and public circles of the FRG expressed a negative attitude to the Bonn government's dangerous decision, the attitude ranging from doubts to wrathful protests.

Chairman of the CSU, Bavaria's Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss is displeased, too, but for different reasons. He said in an interview to BILD today that the government had no need at all to discuss the matter of opening the talks with the USA about the participation in the SDI. To approve the positive results of such talks would be a different matter. As is known, the leader of the Bavarian ultras does not see the need for any camouflage in politics. He acts according to the principle: The blunter the truth, and the lie for that matter, the more convincing.

Thus, in the interview to the BILD he declared outright about the "interest" of the West German economy in the SDI implementation and came out with a brazen allegation that the "interests of security" of Western Europe, "the need to protect it against the threat of Soviet medium-range and short-range missiles" necessitate the FRG's participation in the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

But then there is nothing new in this stand by Strauss. It is precisely he who, alongside such ultraright in the CDU-CSU bloc as Alfred Dregger, Manfred Woerner, Jurgen Tosenhoefer and others, has been prodding on those in the ruling coalition that had doubts, above all Free Democratic to the dangerous decision of December 18. "I know that the U.S. side is annoyed at Bonn's contradictory reaction to the proposal to participate in the SDI", Strauss proclaimed recently. "Kohl can and must make the decision, if he does not want to inflict great damage on the FRG".

Thus, a political basis for such statements by Strauss is clear. There are no doubts also about the economic basis: Strauss is a placeman of the West German military-industrial complex, which has half of its potential in Bavaria. It is no secret that Bavarian military concerns headed by huge aerospace corporation "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm" (MBB) are striving to take part in the implementation of Washington's "Strategic Defence Initiative". As the journal DER SPIEGEL reports, those concerns have long been working on the assignment of the Bonn military department to create ABM systems. Work is conducted along two lines: the production of laser units for the destruction of missiles and planes, and the creation of rail guns. According to DER SPIEGEL the MBB has already created a model of a laser unit for hitting aerial targets, having received 25 million marks from the FRG Government".

The whole world is concerned over the actions aimed at nipping in the bud everything that has been started in Geneva and transferring the arms race to outer space. Meanwhile the forces of reaction and war, whose mouthpiece in the FRG Strauss has been for over four decades, are annoyed that these actions are too slow.

Moscow TV Report

LD262004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by Viktor Glazunov]

[Excerpts] The West German public is resolutely protesting Bonn's participation in the U.S. star wars program. Here is a commentary by Viktor Glazunov, our correspondent in the FRG:

[Glazunov] As the saying goes, tell me who is applauding you... One of the first to applaud the Federal Government for its decision to begin talks on participation in the U.S. star wars program, SDI, was Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. Defense Secretary, the most ardent champion of the militarization of space. In the FRG, those aspire to obtain a place in the American space chariot may be satisfied too. A political step in this direction has been taken, in spite of the warnings of scientists, in spite of the resistance of the parliamentary opposition, despite doubts even within the ranks of the governing coalition itself. Whether the last word has been said in Bonn, time will tell, as will the results of the talks with the United States.

SPD's Ehmke Cited

LD271650 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 27 Dec (TASS)--Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party group in the FRG's Bundestag, criticized the decision of the FRG's Government to resume talks with the Reagan Administration on the participation of West German firms in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. He said in this connection that the Government of the Federal Republic, which never tires of saying about the need to preserve peace and ensure security with a small quantity of arms, pursues an absolutely opposite policy. The decision to resume talks with the USA on the FRG's participation in implementing the "star wars" program is one more example of this, Horst Ehmke said.

The FRG Government, he said, must take all measures to prevent the deployment on the territory of the country of neutron and chemical weapons, manufactured in the United States.

USSR Statement Issued

LD281816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec -- On Friday 27 December, the USSR Embassy in Bonn issued a statement to the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the decision made by the FRG government on entering into talks with the U.S. administration relating to the involvement of West Germany firms in the scientific and technological research work in the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the United States. The statement says that a step has been taken to draw the FRG into the implementation of American plans to develop [sozdat] space strike weapons, a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

The position of the FRG government with regard to SDI, the assertions as to its political and social well-foundedness (obosnovannost), and also the decision to enter into talks on the involvement of West German firms in this program can not be seen other than as actions incompatible with the spirit of Geneva, and place in doubt statements of the FRG government on the desire to bring about "more security with a smaller quantity of weapons."

The hope was expressed that the FRG government would once again assess the situation and draw conclusions which correspond to its assurances of loyalty to the cause of limiting armaments. Without doubt, the interests of all European states, including the FRG, would gain from this.

TASS Commentary

LD282207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1817 GMT 28 Dec 85

["Why Does Bonn Need a 'Super Weapon'?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec (TASS) -- TASS political observer Aleksey Grigoryev writes: Bonn is calling for "insuring greater security with fewer weapons" ... Bonn has adopted a decision to begin talks with the United States on conditions for participating in

the American "star wars" program... Indeed, on the banks of the Rhine they have set themselves a goal of linking the unlinkable. For in the FRG there are no serious political forces who would not welcome the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva as the start of a normalization of the international situation. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's thesis about "greater security with fewer weapons" has been repeated more than once in Bonn's official statements. However, just 1 month after Geneva the FRG Government has decided to join in participation in the notorious U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- that very initiative which, as is known, has prevented an understanding in Geneva on a radical reduction in mass destruction weapons. On 18 December, as noted in a statement by the USSR Embassy in Bonn to the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a practical step has been taken on drawing the FRG into the implementation of America's plans to create space strike weapons and a large-scale system of anti-missile defense with space-based elements.

Indeed, the FRG Government's position with regard to SDI as a whole and the claims about its political and formal justification, just like the decision to enter into talks on linking West German firms to this program, cannot be regarded other than as actions incompatible with the spirit of Geneva. However, there is no paradox here. It is merely a continuation of the old line of right-wing conservative forces in the FRG and its military-industrial complex toward binding the country still more closely to Washington's militarist programs and to align it with such nuclear states as Britain and France.

It was back in the fifties when the right-wing CDU-CSU block was in power in Bonn that an attempt was made to equip the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons. Franz-Joseph Strauss, the then war minister and minister on atomic questions, came out particularly zealously in favor of this. The West German Army did not get its nuclear "miracle-weapon"; the wounds of the war unleashed by the fascist Reich were too fresh in the memories of the peoples. But today, when on the Rhine the CDU-CSU block is again in office in coalition with the liberals, right-wing forces are evidently eager to obtain access to the new generation of strategic weapons: space weapons. The selfsame Strauss, who has five representatives of his CSU party in the Federal Government, undoubtedly incited official Bonn into adopting the fateful decision of 18 December.

However, as in the mid-fifties, so it is in the mid-eighties that the grave lessons of the past are not forgotten. In today's world, stuffed as it is with weapons of mass destruction, the responsibility of states for their concrete steps on ways which lead to an end to the arms race on earth and preventing its spreading to outer space, or to the militarization of near-earth space and an aggravation of the threat of a universal catastrophe has increased many times over. One would like to hope that on the banks of the Rhine they will weigh the situation very seriously once more and make conclusions which will truly accord with their assurances about adherence to the cause of arms limitation.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S. HOPES TO ATTRACT ARGENTINA, BRAZIL INTO SDI

LD251430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] As the Argentinian newspaper EL ECONOMISTA reports, the U.S. leadership is planning to attract Argentina to the "star wars" program. In the Pentagon, they are ready to offer orders to Argentina's electronics industry for components to computers, memory, control, and regulating centers. The newspaper also notes that in Washington the question of attracting to the "star wars" program the largest Latin American country, Brazil, is being examined. At the microphone is our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev:

If we take the purely scientific and technical side of the matter, then the attention of the Washington officials can be explained by the fact that both countries have achieved substantial successes in the development of the most modern branches. For example, Argentina's electronics industry, according to specialists' evaluations, is in no way inferior to the electronics industry of Canada. As far as Brazil is concerned, she has experience not only in the production of, for example personal computers, but also of laser and rocket technology. But Washington, in its plans regarding these two countries, is primarily guided, of course, by political motives. It is well known that the notorious U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, in spite of noisy advertisements, has not won over many supporters, even in the United States. Thousands of U.S. scientists are refusing to cooperate within the framework of the initiative, thereby rejecting, it would appear, funds so important for their research. And although the governments of Britain and the FRG, as a sign of Atlantic solidarity, supported the SDI, in these countries there are many more opponents to such a decision than supporters, as surveys show. Just such a correlation of forces makes other allies of Washington refrain from showing the above mentioned Atlantic solidarity. In these conditions the two largest Latin American countries, which, in the words of the newspaper EL ECONOMISTA, occupy a key strategic position in the Western Hemisphere, evidently appear to the Washington officials an enticing item to work on. But Washington is forced to construct its plans with regard to Argentina and Brazil in secret. Argentina, with five other countries, has signed the well-known Delhi declaration, the authors of which resolutely spoke out for preventing the militarization of space; and Sarney, the Brazilian president, speaking at the session of the UN General Assembly, called for the boundlessness of the sky to be preserved as a frontier which should not be violated by any kind of weapon.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES U.S. BUSINESS LINKS WITH SDI

PM171238 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Ernst Genri article: "'Star Wars' and Big Business"]

[Text] Dialogue with the United States has started and an important step toward strengthening peace has been taken. But the transatlantic politicians still will not budge on the most important thing--the renunciation of nuclear and space arms. And they are not prepared to do this despite the fact that all the peoples of the world are demanding a halt to the arms race.

What is the reason for such action? It is obvious. The American military monopolies, backed by right-wing forces, unanimously reject the idea of detente. Geneva, judging by all accounts, matters not a jot to them.

On the day the Geneva summit began the WASHINGTON POST published a report entitled "Military Subcontractors Consider Proposals for 50 Percent Cuts in Nuclear Arms Ominous." Military specialist V. (Demish) stated at the same time that all the U.S. aerospace corporations "perfectly understand that if they want to stay in the game, they cannot let SDI (the American 'star wars' program) slip..."

But why are American big business and the Pentagon acting together in this way? It is not just because these forces have a rabid hatred of the Soviet Union and are seeking at all costs to gain military superiority over our country. What is involved here is not just a question of ideology and strategy or just ineradicable, purely class hostility toward the socialist world. The American "death merchants" are also pursuing a far more prosaic goal--the goal of deriving from the manufacture of the latest armaments profits far in excess of those generated from the production of goods for civil purposes. This desire serves, as it were, as an extra material basis for the attitude and aspirations of the opponents of detente today.

There has been a question around for a long time now across the Atlantic: Where will the excess profits which have been and are being generated by the military industry come from if one finds day the talks on curbing the arms race do after all come to a successful conclusion?

It would seem by all accounts that those circles have found an answer to that question: It has been decided on the one hand to wreck the people's efforts to remove the nuclear threat and, on the other, to immediately begin the advance production of a completely new type of arms, space arms. And therefore many American corporations have already begun to throw themselves into the abyss of the arms race, guided by the slogan "Star Wars' Tomorrow Means Money Today!"

It is reckoned that just the initial stage of the space arms program planned by Washington through the early nineties will cost the American taxpayer 50 percent more than all the scientific research in the missile technology sphere in the 30 years from 1954 through 1983. In 1984 through 1988 alone each American family will contribute more than \$20,000 for military proposes and all these resources will end up on the military-industrial corporations' books.

Officially the space business in the United States is governed by two state establishments: NASA and the Pentagon. In practice, however, they act in indissoluble unity with the leading four private corporations--Boeing, Lockheed, MacDonnell Douglas, and Rockwell International. In addition to them, there are tens of thousands of contractors and subcontractors carrying out state military orders.

First place is occupied by the Boeing Corporation, which many people in the United States consider as a kind of "private Pentagon." Its turnover was around \$4 billion 1973 and topped \$11 billion in 1984, and the number of workers at its enterprises has reached almost 90,000. Boeing deals chiefly in cruise missiles, MX ICBM's, and other weapons of mass destruction.

A single MX has greater destructive force than all the explosive devices used during World War II put together. Two hundred MX's will supplement the U.S. arsenal with a destructive force equivalent to 200 wars on the scale of World War II. Madness? No, business.

Everything, of course, has been, and continues to be done, behind the scenes with the aid of sly intrigues. In 1978 it was established that the sum paid by the corporation in bribes to various representatives of the authorities amounted to \$33 million. Talks aimed at reducing the arms race are not wanted by the Boeing bosses. Particularly as they have already taken steps which are crucial from the standpoint of practical business: In the spring of 1985 Boeing received an order for a two-stage, solid-fuel launch vehicle [buksir] designed to place "military payloads" into orbit. Moreover, Boeing is planning to build a craft capable of going into space orbit and ensuring the "delivery of a military payload" to any point on the globe.

MacDonnell Douglas has also moved into action. When the Douglas company was founded, its office was situated in the backroom of a barber's shop and the aircraft were built in a former movie studio. Nevertheless, the Pentagon gave the firm an order to build torpedo-planes. The staff of its scientific

research center grew in time to 1,000. John Paul Getty II, one of the west's richest businessmen, joined its board.

At that time too the elite of America's "classical" financial oligarchy began to take an interest in the matter. Douglas Aircraft merged with the MacDonnell Aircraft aircraft and missile company, which had grown thanks to the Rockefeller dynasty's money. The "commission" paid to high-ranking officials reached unprecedented proportions. And quite recently MacDonnell Douglas obtained a contract worth more than \$1 billion to produce 28 satellites and interorbital launch vehicles designed to launch satellites into orbit at a height of around 20,000 kilometers.

The third leading American space monopoly in the United States is Lockheed, which belongs to a Californian multimillionaire. It was only a short time back that former Prime Minister Tanaka was tried and found guilty in Japan of receiving an enormous bribe from Lockheed. The Lockheed concern began during World War I in a small plant producing single-engined wooden transport planes in a shed. But when the firm became bankrupt, it was bought by the speculator Gros. Gros was well aware of the world he was living in and sensed a new great war was approaching; he was not mistaken.

From 1940 through 1943 alone Lockheed grew 15 times over. But this was just the prelude to what began when the United States launched the Korean War and later the Vietnam War and started to feverishly accelerate the arms race against the Soviet Union.

In the eighties Lockheed began producing ballistic missiles for the submarine fleet and started selling the Pentagon cruise missiles, neutron weapons, Trident missiles, and planes for the "Rapid Deployment Forces." But this was not enough for the Lockheed bosses. They awaited the end of detente with impatience. In the mid-eighties Lockheed was ready to break through into space.

We should also mention Rockwell International--the fourth member of the space supermonopoly class. Until recently it was a main contractor for the Pentagon, building B-1 bombers. It was Rockwell which supplied jet fighters and electronic guidance systems for aircraft and submarines. Now it is involved in producing cruise missiles and has completed work on the new B-1B strategic bomber, designed to carry out a first strike. The F-15 fighters manufactured by the corporation are capable of launching at a high altitude a missile designed to destroy objects in space.

In 1935 Rockwell plants employed 700 people; in 1940, 7,000; and in 1983, 103,000. The corporation does not hide its aggressive aims. The firm has advertised its aircraft in the West as follows: "Together with their missiles, the aircraft make up a flexible and mobile force for carrying out devastating retaliation. They are a means of preventive retaliation" (that is to say, a first strike). You cannot be clearer than that.

There is no doubt that other, less important U.S. firms too are now banking on space. In any event, it is not simply a matter of a few entrepreneurs, but of a whole host of new space militarists engaged not just in "pure business", but in politics too. The bosses of the leading military firms are surrounded by swarms of right-wing politicians, officials, congressmen, generals, and journalists--all advocating preparation for "star wars."

Around 100 important retired military officials have for some time now been in the corporation's service. In the last 3 years for which there is information 2,240 senior military and civilian staffers at the Pentagon switched to working for military subcontractors. This "retirement" is becoming virtually the chief goal of many Pentagon employees.

No less important is the fact that a personal union has long been established between the military corporations and NASA--the top American space establishment. Back in the sixties (DZH.) Webb--who was later to sit on the MacDonnell Douglas board--became head of NASA. Former NASA staffer (DZH. Greff) is now a member of that same board. It is quite possible to cite hundreds of similar examples. Knowing where Rockwell or Lockheed ends and the state begins is no easy matter.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that nowadays virtually the entire American imperial business elite is passionately seeking by one means or another to get involved in the space business. Clearly these circles are confident that space militarism is ushering in a new era of unprecedented enrichment for them. "The eighties and possibly the nineties promise us prosperity," a representative of the MacDonnell Douglas Corporation proclaimed exultantly quite recently.

In 1878 F. Engels described the state of Europe after the Franco-Prussian War as follows: "The army has become the main end of the state, it has become an end in itself: the peoples exist only in order to supply and feed the soldiers. Militarism holds sway over Europe and is devouring it. But this militarism harbors within it the seed of its own destruction."

These words, written more than 100 years ago, also issue a challenge to present-day space militarists, who are organizing a feverish arms race and posing a threat to humanity such as the peoples of the world have never known before.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PENTAGON CONTINUES ASAT EXPERIMENTS

LD182142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The international community has nearly completed its debates on the most important problems of the present day.

Unfortunately, according to reports from Washington, the American leadership is hurrying to implement its Star Wars program. The NEW YORK TIMES writes that within the framework of the Star project--and that is the most important component part of the program--tests are soon planned to be carried out on space weapons in conditions as they say, approximating to combat conditions. It is a question, above all, of the use of laser installations on Shuttle type spacecraft. The experiments, according to the newspaper, are designed to demonstrate the possibility, of searching for and hunting down mobile targets, for the testing of targeting methods for real weapons. It has also become known that the Pentagon recently sent target-satellites into orbit, with equipment necessary for the testing of antisatellite weapons.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on a recent visit to London conveyed President Reagan's thanks to Prime Minister Thatcher for Britain's association with the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. A number of British entrepreneurs have already met at a conference in the town of Malvern to find out from U.S. representatives what orders they might receive in this program. In that town a demonstration took place under the slogan: No to Star Wars.

The authoritative American public organization, the Center for Defense Information, has made an insistent appeal to the U.S. Administration to take up a constructive position during the talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space weapons. And in the French capital a meeting of peace supporters in the Paris region has been held. Its participants discussed the results of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva and noted the importance of a continuation of the constructive east-west dialogue. France, the peace supporters stated, must make its contribution to the noble cause of preserving and consolidating peace on our planet.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRENCH MINISTER SAYS SDI INEFFECTIVE FOR EUROPEAN DEFENSE

AU071423 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Paul Quiles today said that Washington's proposed space-based defense system known as "star wars" would be of no use in defending Western Europe. Mr Quiles told a press conference here that President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) "would not be effective against the weapons which defend Western Europe, which are short range rockets, bombers and cruise missiles." He said that SDI was of "doubtful" interest to the Europeans, and there should be a learning programme to find out exactly what SDI means and what its probable consequences were. Some people regarded SDI as a "form of test of loyalty to the Atlantic alliance", Mr Quiles added. The criticism of SDI, however, did not mean that France disagreed with the "wish of its American ally to reinforce its defense in regard to Soviets," the minister said.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

NETHERLANDS GENERAL ON IMPORTANCE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Amsterdam DE TIJD in Dutch 25 Oct 85 pp 9-13

[Interview with Netherlands General G.C. Berkhof, by Fréenk van der Linden and Charles van der Leeuw: "General G.C. Berkhof, 'The Hague Is Wearing Nuclear Binders.' Even More Horrible Weapons Coming"; date, place, and occasion not given; ellipses as in original; capitalized passages emphasized in original]

[Text] "It's as simple as that, boys." General G.C. Berkhof was the first to warn that SDI was on the horizon. Now his emphasis is constantly on the development of conventional weapons that surpass nuclear ones in "horror." Emerging Technologies—the fruit of developments in electronics, biochemistry, and optics—will be the answer to the new Soviet threat. But The Hague "quite wrongly" is still not troubling itself about them. "If Netherlands politicians want to exercise a real influence on defense policy, they'll have to have their assistants buy reading glasses and get down to work themselves too."

Too much ethical nattering, the general gets rather cynical about it. "Boys," he is apt to remark in such cases, "boys, that's a neat objection, a nice slogan, that sort of thing always makes you feel good and makes the tears flow—but it doesn't prove ANYTHING, absolutely NOTHING."

And then the general goes and lights up another big Van Nelle.

He is marked as a highly-principled soldier-analyst; the intellectual conscience of the armed forces; a hawk who knows his stuff. GÉ BERKHOF is definitely a conspicuous participant in the debate on peace and security, which in his eyes is too moralistic in nature. "More often than not people discuss in normative terms, in terms of good and evil," he said a few years ago in HP. "They bring the Biblical stewards and the Mount of Olives directly into it.... In this country there is a striking amount of peace study, but well-thought out study of the technical aspects, which do play a role in political decisions, is not much in evidence." The general swears by facts, HARD facts, and hammers at them in newspapers, magazines, conference halls, and if necessary in back rooms. But he plays down his knowledge with a studied nonchalance: "If you read a pamphlet or whatever, they quickly consider you a real expert, at least in this country, where security discussions belong mainly to the pastor and the social worker."

For the last 18 months Berkhof has been on loan from the Defense Ministry to the Netherlands Institute for International Relations at Clingendael, where he has been doing research on weapons in space and on modern conventional (non-nuclear) combat techniques. More than any other Netherlander he is at home in the futuristic realm of magnetic guns, infrared sensor technology, X-ray lasers powered by controlled atomic explosions, rail guns, anti-matter weapons, cesium clocks, and microwave weapons. These questions have fascinated him for years now ("It's an addictive hobby"): In 1979 he wrote his first report on SDI-like questions. Conclusion: "We have to move into space." The memorandum was offered to the working group on weapons technology of the Defense Affairs Advisory Council. "I was flabbergasted by

the result," Berkhof sneered recently. "The working group was immediately dissolved... The report sank without a trace."

Even after Reagan gave his Star Wars speech at the beginning of 1983, most Netherlands soldiers and politicians paid little attention to the new developments. Babbie à la Jules Verne—that would probably be a fair summary of the reactions. Berkhof STILL gets worked up about it. Today people neither can nor wish to avoid research into a strategic defense, although not everybody shares the general's opinion (expounded in a very readable manner in his standard work "Duel om de ruimte" [Duel for Space]) that this military innovation cannot be held back and deserves an enthusiastic reception. The cabinet, for example, is maneuvering with care: without condemning SDI as such, it has decided that the government will not participate in it.

No Shoptalk

The Space Shield Affair has given Berkhof the reputation of being a man who sees the importance of military developments--and thus in the long run of political ones--before most people do. What he says cannot just be dismissed as the usual shoptalk of some fire-eater. We can assume that the general is very well aware of that as he attacks our long conversation as a way of making people pay attention to still other weapons-on-the-drawing-board which The Hague "quite wrongly" has not discussed thoroughly as yet. The magic word this time is Emerging Technologies. ET stands for a new generation of non-nuclear weapons that will cost billions and which NATO expects to provide a counterweight in Europe to the Soviet Union's growing conventional power. The principle is the same as with SDI (which overlaps with ET): Western cleverness (electronics) against Russian power (large numbers of weapons). In other words: make up for numerical weakness with advanced technology.

Berkhof would certainly have written a book or report about emerging technologies while he was at Clingendael, "if I hadn't been inundated recently by all the interest in my views on the military use of space."

[Question] Let's talk about ET now then. What are some examples of ET weapons?

[Berkhof] "You have the classic conventional weapons like aircraft and tanks—stuff that's become 20 times more deadly since the Second World War. But now you're getting conventional weapons that you really can't call conventional anymore, they're so unbelievably destructive in their effect. Lasers for use on the ground. Explosive mixtures of fuel and air. And I want to point out that although research on biological weapons is forbidden, still DNA research is making the boundary fuzzy. In addition we'll be seeing equipment that can chart the battlefield from way off: new kinds of radar employing infrared technologies. All of these things can be included in the term 'emerging technologies.' The constant factor is that these are technologies where the principles have been proved and are ready for use today. The enormous growth in technology where there is still no military application is offering countless new possibilities at a faster and faster rate."

New Soviet Concept

[Question] Do you think it necessary for the European NATO countries to acquire these toys?

[Berkhof] "In the Soviet Union the prevailing idea today is that a conflict will have to be started not with nuclear weapons but with conventional ones. That concept is relatively new. It's only been in recent years that we've seen the Soviet armed forces really being reorganized to fit it: more combat helicopters, more conventional artillery.

"Why have the Russians changed course? It's relatively simple. Before, when the Soviet Union still knew it was inferior in nuclear weapons, they said, 'If it comes to a conflict and we do not start with nuclear weapons, then most of our nuclear power will be destroyed before we can decide whether or not to use it. Furthermore: if we start first, then we still have SOME chance to win.' Today the Russians feel themselves the stronger party and are thinking, 'We'll start conventionally.' It's logical: they have a powerful nuclear sword that neutralizes the United States' nuclear power--certainly it does so in the case of Europe. The Russians realize that the Americans will not just up and shoot off atomic weapons (or the sake of Europe) [words enclosed in slantlines are in English in original], and they have noticed that they can win a conventional victory before the fuse reaches the nuclear powderkeg.

"So far I can't find a single scenario where a war with Western Europe would be advantageous for the leaders of the Soviet Union: the risks are still too great. So I'm not saying that the balance has been totally upset. I'm saying: there are developments that are working against the West. We have to do something. Deploying more nuclear weapons isn't possible, it would split NATO. Producing more classic conventional weapons is also not an option: that race is too expensive for us, you can just forget it. Well, there's one point where the Soviet Union is inferior to us: modern electronics, computers, chips. So that's the way we have to go. ET."

[Question] You believe that at the present time it makes no sense for Moscow to attack Western Europe. Isn't there an old refrain of "the Russian's threatening to attack us, it could happen tomorrow"?

[Berkhof] "Very simply put, boys, a shift in the military balance is underway. Furthermore, it's occurring at the same time as some difficulties in relations between the United States and Western Europe. That could make the Kremlin ask itself, 'Wouldn't it be worthwhile to try to grab a little piece here or there?' That's the point."

Oh, Lord

[Question] The introduction of ET is of great interest to the American weapons industry, which has a first-rate representative in Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

[Berkhof] "We have to calmly seek out the most cost-effective solution to our problem. We ALWAYS do that. With us it's more a matter of saying, 'Oh, Lord,' to what the Americans offer us than, 'Come on, let's grab it.'"

[Question] Calmly? With applause from the American government, the American commander-in-chief of NATO, Rogers, has come out with new military-operational concepts (FOFA, OCA) that all those splendid, mainly American high-tech weapons fit wonderfully well into. We'll soon find ourselves faced with facts accomplished.

[Berkhof] "Don't know about that. The stuff could well turn out to be unaffordable, and then it all comes to nothing. You can always choose. And not choosing has turned out to be another way to hold things up: the Europeans have often paid lip service to American ideas without carrying them out. I would go so far as to say that the European NATO members actually only go along on the things that their national plans provide for. Even when they've ASKED for something--remember Schmidt and the cruise missiles--the Americans come up against unwillingness in the end: the Europeans order a pizza, but they don't want to eat it" [English in original]."

[Question] The pressure may be a bit stronger this time than other times. Rogers is turning the heat up pretty high.

[Berkhof] "You can't blame him for going ahead with the development of new military plans. Nowadays you just have to think 10, 15 years ahead in this. It's doing THAT that gives us the time to choose." Berkhof adds a side comment: "Of course the fact that it will probably only benefit American industry if we want to solve our military problems says something about Western European technological capabilities. What I mean is this: we're dependent. If we want to change that, then we'll have to spend large amounts for research and development here, just as they do in America. But when I hear how little has been earmarked for Eureka—which was knocked together so hastily that the whole thing is pretty rickety—then I tell you: NOOO, THAT isn't the way to succeed. I don't see Eureka getting off the ground. And as to whether or not I ought to be so very sorry about that, I don't know, because after all it was partly thought out in order to prevent Europe from participating in SDI."

Nuclear Weapons Tasks

[Question] Minister De Ruijter shone his light on emerging technologies in a note a few months ago. Not much came of it. Noteworthy however was the fact that the acquisition of certain ET weapons could lead to doing away with some Netherlands nuclear weapons tasks (F-16's, Lance missiles). That's especially interesting now with the decision coming up on our six nuclear tasks.

[Berkhof] "Naturally I've read that, but since we're talking about very different kinds of weapons, I don't see any direct connection. Obviously, therefore, hoping it might happen will lead to disappointment. Let me repeat: I don't see it."

[Question] It would certainly make it easier to introduce ET. It won't be easy after all. Take the warning and command systems that are supposed to make it possible for NATO to react to enemy troop movements within a couple of minutes in the future. Those are so expensive that they can only be acquired by several countries together. That calls for far-reaching cooperation. Do you believe that's possible? So far that kind of thing has never worked: NATO has—to take just one example—seven or eight different tanks.

[Berkhof] "Don't think that I'm very hopeful. That is to say: I'm convinced that ET weapons are coming, but not in the near future. Indeed, we're essentially struggling here with the problem of European unification. Sometimes I think to myself, how will it ever work out when in 1985 a person carrying goods from Italy to the Netherlands spends more time filling out forms than driving?"

[Question] In order to realize the ET dream it will be necessary to strengthen the ties with the United States. And that at a time when we hear people calling more and more frequently for an independent European role.

[Berkhof] "Oh, that's JUST CHASING ILLUSIONS, that's JUST TOTALLY UNREALISTIC. The United States is now paying more than 50 percent of the defense of Western Europe—and we still sit here looking at the military balance with the Warsaw Pact and moaning in alarm. Getting loose from the United States means having to double the defense budget here. It's as simple as that, boys."

[Question] The NATO defense ministers will talk about ET in December. At the end of November the Second Chamber of Parliament will look into the matter. Are they up on the matter, is it possible to hold a sensible discussion?

[Berkhof] "Look, they're wearing gigantic nuclear blinders over there. On various occasions it's become clear to me that the thinking about THIS question has been far from impressive. I discovered that, for instance, during meetings organized a while ago by the Atlantic Commission. The MP's attending appeared to have scarcely started with the, eh... thinking." Small smile: "Oh well, it's a subject you don't read a lot about in the papers, isn't it?"

[Question] Our MP's are still not well informed, we realize that. But soon they WILL have to mark out routes, make decisions.

[Berkhof] "Let's not be too dramatic about it. Come on, boys, it just isn't so that the world will CHANGE if the Netherlands Parliament adopts a motion for or against ET, is it?"

Buy Reading Glasses

Berkhof praises the committees of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, which work intensively on this subject. "In any case they pay much more attention to the research and development stage of weapons." He shows us an American volume with thin paper and weighing a kilo and says: "If you want to find out exactly what emerging technologies are, then you'll just have to work your way through eight of these little volumes. The AMERICANS do. The NETHERLANDS politicians can too--they'll know a little bit about what it's all about, won't stand and stare like a fool when they're confronted with the stuff, can look for alternatives in time. Oh well though, that means you have to read those dry books. Now I know very well that American politicians have a whole staff to sort things out, but if Netherlands politicians think it's important to have a real influence on defense policy--on a continuous basis, not just ruffling feathers sometimes--then they'll have to have their assistants buy reading glasses and get down to work themselves too."

[Question] You once described the Netherlands decision-making process on SDI as "HGL," which stood for "happy-go-lucky." Are things just as bad with ET?

[Berkhof] "Oh, they've issued a real-live note on ET. For the Netherlands that's really something."

Terrible Burns

[Question] You're getting rather sarcastic again behind that big Van Nelle, but what do you REALLY think?

[Berkhof] "I think that that, eh... come on, you're perfectly capable of describing that decision-making process yourselves. But it doesn't surprise me that you just dropped a term I used myself in the past in a similar case."

[Question] Let's look at the ET weapons themselves once more. We've been told that with a microwave weapon, for instance, you can do just as much damage as with some nuclear weapons.

[Berkhof] "Yes, the effect can be tremendous. Even a pretty low radiation intensity will make people incapable of acting in a coordinated way. There are terrible burns too. Animals that the radiation weapon has been tested on wander back and forth aimlessly, in total confusion."

[Question] With a heavy dose of radiation they even attack one another.

[Berkhof] "Things like that, yes. So you do that with a radio wave lying between radar and lasers in frequency. Technically speaking, you're using a part of the electromagnetic spectrum. You can also imagine applications like bombs and projectiles."

Quicker to Take a Chance

[Question] There have been tests on a limited scale with 30,000 watts power, but with the necessary effort it would be possible to add a whole row of zeroes at the end. That would burn away everything.

[Berkhof] "Indeed, there's no limit to it. It's not just that that makes ET weapons more dangerous than nuclear weapons. The crucial point is that this new stuff will probably be easier than nuclear weapons for non-superpowers to obtain, because the proper effort is being made to prevent NUCLEAR proliferation. And the greater the ET proliferation, the greater the chance that one day somebody will press the button."

"Then there's something else too. The unique thing about nuclear deterrence is that the first one to shoot is the second victim. That's a given--and it makes people cautious. ET could turn out to break through that balance, because if they just take enough precautions, the ones that press the button can protect themselves against a counterattack. History proves that in a situation like that people are relatively quick to take a chance on it. That's why I tell you: ET weapons are actually more horrible in nature than nuclear ones."

[Question] But at the same time you're telling us: "I'd rather have them sooner than later." How are we supposed to reconcile the two?

[Berkhof] "Those are things that simply coexist."

[Question] That's life, boys.

[Berkhof] "Technology moves ahead and doesn't stop at boundaries."

[Question] Not even at boundaries of horror.

[Berkhof] "Not at boundaries of horror and not at geographic boundaries. Anything the human brain can create WILL be created one day. You'll have to close down the universities if you want to put a stop to these processes."

MAVO [advanced elementary education] Strategy

[Question] You frequently decry the inadequate factual knowledge shown by many politicians and large portions of the peace movement. In this interview too...

[Berkhof] Interrupting: "Inasmuch as people look at absolutely nothing but the cruise missiles and the like, and inasmuch as people don't think through the TOTALITY of armaments, I'm compelled to say that what we have is not so much a security debate as a nuclear weapons debate. Well, in that case you're only talking about a limited part of the problem, certainly that's true in view of ET developments."

[Question] If only you'd written a little book about ET, a handy paperback you could go through easily right before the debate or demonstration.

[Berkhof] "It's tough, tough. The level of knowledge is REALLY low. The author can't start with NAVO [Dutch for "NATO"] strategy, he has to start with MAVO strategy. What I mean is that it's a disaster, you hear?"

[Question] Let's get back to the question we just tried to ask. Don't you lack in moral considerations and ethical sensibility what others lack in factual knowledge? Recently you wrote in TROUW that it called for both FEELINGS and intellect to make judgements in security questions. But when you call for a NATO defense system against the latest generation of Warsaw Pact tactical missiles...

[Berkhof] "I was, I think, the first to bring that up, yes."

[Question] ...when you point out the desirability of such an /initiative for the Defense of European Aerospace/ [English in original], we find you've got everything but feelings.

[Berkhof] "When I come out with an idea—IDEA!—like that, I make an argument for it: I explain that our air defense will be developing some weak spots in the future, I demonstrate that the European countries can do something together about this without creating difficulties with the Americans, because we'd be sort of extending SDI, which would also protect the Americans in Europe. That's how I do it. I have plenty of feelings, but on this question I limit myself to the facts. Otherwise you end up in a disastrous debate."

[Question] "In the study of war and peace there's no alternative to reason." We think it was Aron who said that. You agree fully with that?

[Berkhof] "I certainly agree with that."

Never Use Weapons

[Question] If you set your course only by the compass of morality, you can make stupid, disastrous mistakes. But isn't that equally true of a purely intellectual approach?

[Berkhof] "That... To be honest, I've never thought about that. Really don't know. Will have to think about it."

At the end of the afternoon Berkhof says: "Of course we must never use weapons. The question is just this: how do you see to it that we don't, within the anarchy of the blocs of states? I don't know how. Today all we have is the deterrent system, and within that system you have to have weapons, and also the will to use them."

[Question] Are you emotionally and intellectually capable of pressing the button, of bringing about a new Hiroshima?

[Berkhof] "I'm capable of that. Under certain circumstances."

[Question] If you can say "yes" just like that, you must have thought about those circumstances. Well?

[Berkhof] "I don't know."

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CSO: 5200/2565

SDI and SPACE ARMS

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER ON SDI AFTER BRUSSELS BRIEFING

Windsor THE SATURDAY WINDSOR STAR in English 23 Nov 85 p E3

[Article by Christopher Young]

[Text]

BRUSSELS — The human relationship that developed between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was the most important result of the Geneva summit, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney concluded after a post-summit briefing here Thursday.

Mulroney supported Reagan's insistence on pursuing his Strategic Defense Initiative despite Gorbachev's statements after the summit that no arms agreement was possible if the U.S. went ahead with the development phase of the Star Wars program.

"We're not there yet," Mulroney said, stressing that research on SDI was only prudent and the Russians are doing the same thing.

Reagan stopped in Brussels Thursday afternoon on his way home from the Geneva summit to brief leaders of NATO allies on his talks with Gorbachev.

Of the 16 NATO leaders, 14 were there and their general reaction was delight at being briefed even before the president's speech to Congress Thursday night. A statement in the name of Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary-general, said:

"The president was able to report in positive terms on the important aspects of Geneva, and allied reaction was strongly supportive."

Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was ecstatic.

"The whole of the Western alliance

was pleased by the president's initiative," she said, calling the reaction excellent.

SHE SAID the allies were particularly pleased there was a basis for confidence for the future.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was more guarded, but he said it was satisfying for Germans that he and other allies had been able to take part in the planning and the postmortem.

French President Francois Mitterrand did not attend Reagan's briefing, pleading a previously scheduled press conference of his own, a rare event in France.

France was represented by its foreign minister, Greece by its deputy prime minister.

Mulroney said a constructive dialogue had started between the superpowers, adding that "Canada was pleased most of all by the undertaking to meet at regular intervals."

The people of Canada support this process towards the vital objective of arms limitation, he said.

Asked whether the meeting with Reagan was a monologue or a discussion, Mulroney replied the president had made a report on the substance of the summit after the first part of his presentation, which was mainly "on the human side" — apparently devoted to a description of Gorbachev's style and personality.

"MANY LEADERS responded."

Mulroney said. There were many statements and questions from leaders interrogating Reagan on details of the summit discussions.

"It was a very vigorous session, not unlike the ones we held in New York before the summit."

Mulroney was one of seven leaders including Reagan who sat around a table in New York last month discussing the president's plans and tactics for Geneva.

One of the few substantive comments to come from the briefing session at NATO headquarters here was from Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, whose country has just approved the stationing of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles on its soil after years of debate.

Lubbers stressed the need for a separate accord on these intermediate-

range nuclear forces — INFs in diplomatic jargon.

He said the Soviet Union has apparently accepted that Western Europe has decided to deploy these weapons and will have to make the best of it.

AMONG THE points agreed by Reagan and Gorbachev at Geneva was that the talks going on in that city on the subject of INF weapons, which caused such a crisis in East-West relations in 1983-84, should be accelerated.

Mulroney was accompanied to Brussels by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, but he left immediately after the briefing for other appointments.

Also advising Mulroney was J.H. (Si) Taylor, who was Canada's ambassador to NATO before he returned to Ottawa in September to take the top civil-service post in External Affairs.

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CSO: 5220/22

SDI and SPACE ARMS

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON SDI CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 85 p A4

[Article by Geoff White]

[Text]

Defence Minister Erik Nielsen indicated Tuesday he wouldn't object to his department's drafting plans for Canadian involvement in the kinds of ballistic missile defence envisaged in the U.S. Star Wars program.

"There's nothing wrong with talking about it," Nielsen said in an interview. "Surely we have to look ahead."

He was responding to a question about his likely answer to a recent North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) request that the Department of National Defence become involved in contingency planning for ballistic missile defences.

"We would be foolish not to think ahead," he said. "If I were living in the days of the musket-ball I would be concerned about the development of the six-shooter."

Asked if defence theories don't often develop a momentum of their own, Nielsen said "that's probably very true."

"The Russians have developed a momentum" in their space-based defence plans, and "the Western world is way behind the Russians in their advances."

Under the circumstances, he said, "you can't fault the U.S." for wanting to develop its own space defence program in the form of the \$26-billion Star Wars research program.

Though favoring the principle of contingency planning, Nielsen would not admit that ballistic missile defence planning is under active consideration in his department.

Nielsen recently asked Col. Gaye McArthur to seek more information from the U.S. military about its request that the Canadian defence department get involved. McArthur said he would be taking Nielsen's query to a meeting of the Canada-U.S. permanent joint board of defence at the end of November.

But Tuesday, Nielsen called reports about the status of missile defence planning in his department "speculative." He said McArthur's statement about his instructions may have been incorrectly interpreted.

The remarks were his first outside the Commons about possible Canadian Star Wars links since the government announced its policy on the weapons research program in September.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced that there would be no government-to-government involvement in the Strategic De-



fence Initiative (SDI), as the weapons research program is officially known.

But the policy does not preclude businesses or research agencies seeking Star Wars contracts or even asking for federal government defence industry production grants to help them win them.

Defence department planning studies on missile defences do not directly contradict the government's policy. Strictly speaking, Star Wars is a program to develop weapons hardware; NORAD contingency plans, conducted under a program known as the Strategic Defence Architecture Plan 2000 (SDA 2000), would figure ways to incorporate the hardware into North American defence.

Two Canadian academics testified before a Commons committee Tuesday that they believe Canada will inevitably be drawn into active ballistic missile defences if the United States decides to deploy them.

John Halstead, a Canadian research professor at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service in Washington and John Polanyi, a professor of chemistry and physics at the University of

Toronto, warned that Canada would form an indispensable part of the Americans' anti-missile shield.

"The U.S. will want Canadian facilities of some kind," said Halstead, noting that an increasing number of ideas considered in the Strategic Defence Initiative call for land-based systems of missile interception.

"We can expect that NORAD will be heavily involved in any plans for the implementation of the SDI," Polanyi said in a paper submitted to the external affairs and national defence committee. "Canada could not remain in NORAD under these circumstances without also committing itself to the SDI."

Opposing Canadian involvement in a ballistic missile defence, Halstead urged Canada to add to the NORAD agreement a statement asserting the two nations' continued belief in nuclear deterrence rather than missile defence.

Polanyi recommended the reinstatement of a clause in previous NORAD agreements stipulating that Canada not be involved in active missile defences. That clause was removed at the time of the last renewal in 1981.

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CSO: 5220/22

SDI and SPACE ARMS

CANADA: 26 CHARGED AFTER OTTAWA STAR WARS PROTEST

Vancouver THE SUN in English 19 Nov 85 p D10

[Text]

OTTAWA (CP) — Twenty-six people have been charged after morning rush-hour traffic was snarled Monday by peace activists forming a human barricade across a busy street outside the external affairs building to protest Star Wars.

A police spokesman said the 26, charged with mischief and causing a disturbance, were released.

About 40 demonstrators from Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, and Peterborough said they wanted public servants at External Affairs — the foreign-policy makers — to know some Canadians protest any involvement by Canada in the American space weapons research

program known as Star Wars.

More than half of them were hoisted off the icy pavement of Sussex Drive by Ottawa police, arrested and taken away in police cars and a paddy wagon.

They said that while Prime Minister Brian Mulroney ruled out formal government participation in Star Wars in September, private companies can still bid for research contracts as well as federal funding.

"His lips keep telling us no, no," said one protest banner featuring a caricature of Mulroney.

"But there's yes, yes in his eyes."

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CSO: 5220/22

SDI and SPACE ARMS

CANADIAN COMMITTEE HEARS VIEWS ON ARMS CONTROL, STAR WARS

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 85 p B20

[Text]

Canada should boost its \$3.3-billion defence budget by 50 per cent and put 35,000 to 40,000 troops in Europe to gain some clout as a proponent of arms control, political scientist Douglas Ross told a Commons-Senate committee on international relations Wednesday.

Ross argued that, with the U.S. considering cutting back its conventional forces committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, Canada should pick up the slack to raise what's known as the nuclear threshold.

Canada now has about 6,000 troops in Europe and has committed another 1,100.

Some strategic planners argue that the more non-nuclear forces there are in Europe, the lesser the chance of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact or the allies using nuclear weapons in a war.

Ross's controversial stand was assailed by William Epstein, a long-time United Nations arms control expert, who argued that Canadian politicians since the 1960s have shown the federal government can prompt arms control deals between the superpowers.

Epstein, current chairman of the Canadian Pugwash Group of foreign affairs specialists and former director of the UN's disarmament division, said Soviet military planners would be "insane" to launch any attack in Europe because of the current strength of NATO's conventional forces and its policy of not ruling out using nuclear weapons if attacked.

Earlier, Ross said that while beefing up its European contingent, Canada should scuttle participation in NORAD, unless the federal government receives an "explicit commitment" from Washington that the joint U.S.-Canada command for air defence in North America won't be involved in extensive ballistic missile defences — the goal of the controversial American Star Wars research program.

NORAD could be replaced with "a wholly national system of peacetime surveillance, crisis early warning and the prudent minimum of active air defence" needed to "disrupt" a Soviet attack by low-flying cruise missiles or bombers, said Ross, a professor of international relations at the University of British Columbia.

Earlier, Epstein emotionally told the committee that, with U.S. research into Star Wars, development of sea-launched cruise missiles and the Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missile, "I am increasingly doubtful about the survival of the human race."

Epstein argued that Canadian politicians have been effective in curbing the arms race and that Canada already has more influence in Washington than any country except the Soviet Union.

Looking back at the historical record, Epstein noted that then Conservative external affairs minister Howard Green surprised Washington and confused Moscow in 1962 with a Canadian proposal,

at the UN to ban all nuclear weapons in outer space. The superpowers eventually agreed to the proposal.

And he said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan "softened, ameliorated and changed" his strident anti-Soviet rhetoric after a meeting with then Liberal prime minister Pierre Trudeau during Trudeau's 1984 peace initiative.

Ross, Epstein and Michael Tucker, a board member of the independent Canadian Centre for Arms Control who also appeared before the committee, all said the federal government should insist on the reinsertion of a clause in the new NORAD agreement stipulating Canada won't get involved in anti-ballistic missile defences.

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CSO: 5220/22

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

TASS CITES POLAND'S MESSNER ON GENEVA RESULTS

LD140029 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (TASS)—The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva has convincingly demonstrated that the Soviet Union's consistent striving to safeguard peace produces results that are in line with the aspirations of the world public, writes Zbigniew Messner, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. In an article published in the December issue of the magazine NOWE DROGI, he stresses that the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev after the meeting was permeated with a sense of responsibility for the future of humankind, for peaceful development of nations.

The Soviet Union and all other countries of the socialist community expect the American side to show a similar responsible approach to problems taken up in Geneva.

The summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Prague is evidence of the consistent striving of the countries of the socialist community to take all possible measures to safeguard international peace, Zbigniew Messner writes. He stresses that the importance of the Geneva meeting is in the lessening of the threat of nuclear war and in the relaxation of international tensions.

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CSO: 2020/68

SALT-START ISSUES

POLISH DAILY TERMS GORBACHEV OFFER 'LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT'

LD171737 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan--In another in a series of press comments following Mikhail Gorbachev's latest offer to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote:

"The entire Soviet plan is a logical development of political philosophy that Mikhail Gorbachev has been representing from the start on the plane of international relations: if both sides, whether they like each other or not, can only live or die together, they are also forced to reach a rational compromise, that is, acceptable for the other side. The Soviet leader has now formulated such a compromise."

Wondering whether the West, the United States, and NATO will regard the compromise as credible, the paper said: "If not, this would mean that the entire hitherto argumentation of the United States and NATO to the effect that their armaments came as a consequence of their feeling of threat on the part of the USSR, was and continues to be nothing less than claptrap, unable to conceal aggressive and essentially mad decisions stepping up the arms race.

"The Soviet is obviously a frame proposal [as received] that would have to be filled with concrete contents during negotiations which are certain to be long and painstaking (...) But taking up this proposal would be tantamount to putting a beacon before the world policy," RZECZPOSPOLITA concluded.

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CSO: 2020/69

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

XINHUA: WEINBERGER ARGUES FOR MORE MILITARY SPENDING

00092016 Beijing XINHUA in English 2006 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 9 (XINHUA) -- In an effort to bolster his arguments for increased military spending, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger claimed today that the Soviet Union now has 45 operational SS-25 nuclear missiles.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a Washington-based think-tank, Weinberger said, "Today I can confirm that the Soviets now have 45 operationally deployed SS-25s, a number which represents a continual growth in this threat." Last month he accused the Soviets of having placed 27 of the SS-25s in the field. These numbers, he said, are "conservative since we expect additional deployment in the very near future".

The defense secretary repeated his assertion that the Soviet deployment of SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles "is a clear violation of the SALT-2 accord and provides fresh evidence of the need for a meaningful arms control agreement." Such an agreement, he argued, will never be achieved unless the United States demonstrates to the Soviet Union that "we are willing and able to pay the price in order to negotiate from the position of strength." "Only by sustaining our defense program can we maintain the incentives needed to ensure Soviet agreement and compliance" with existing arms control accords, he stressed.

Weinberger said it is U.S. President Ronald Reagan's defense policies, which have cost one trillion U.S. dollars in the past five years, that have forced the Soviet Union to resume arms control negotiations. But those policies are now being jeopardized by a new balanced-budget bill approved by Congress and signed into law by Reagan at the end of last year, he said. That law requires complete elimination of federal deficits by 1991, and the Pentagon must shoulder half of the spending cuts during that period if Congress and the President fail to approve budgets that meet the deficit reduction targets. The defense secretary is expected to ask for three percent real growth in defense spending for next year in a budget to be submitted to Congress early next month.

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CSO: 5200/4022

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

SOVIET COMMENTS ON DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MISSILES IN WEST EUROPE

Pentagon Spokesman Cited

LD241233 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 24 Dec (TASS)--The Pentagon's spokesman announced at a briefing for journalists that under the Defense Department's schedule 236 American medium-range missiles are to be installed on 140 launching pads in the territories of West European countries by 31 December this year. He said this includes 108 Pershing-2 missiles.

When replying to questions concerning the Soviet Union's moratorium, announced in spring this year, on the deployment of SS-20 missiles, the spokesman found nothing better to say than he did not remember anything about this. Such a short memory of the Pentagon's official is evidently due to the fact that the United States is going ahead with its program for deploying in Europe nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union, despite the Soviet Union's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles.

Buildup Continues

LD282246 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 28 Dec (TASS)--The U.S. military command continues building up its military potential in the FRG. According to information existing here, the program of rearming the 56th Artillery Brigade of the USA deployed on the FRG territory has recently been concluded. 108 launchers with "Pershing-2" medium-range ballistic missiles were deployed there instead of operational tactical "Pershing-1" missiles. The phased-out "Pershing-1" missiles are kept in depots on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. The U.S. command in Europe conducts an intensive combat training of the personnel of the U.S. brigade deployed in the FRG. Training launchings of "Pershing-2" medium-range missiles are made from a range in the east of the United States.

All this shows that the United States continues the line at increasing the number of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and this takes place at a time when the Soviet Union announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European zone, reduced their number and dismantled launchers.

Military Potential Mounts

LD290456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] The American military command continues to mount up its military potential in the FRG. A program of rearmament of the U.S. 56th Artillery Brigade located on FRG territory, has been recently completed. One hundred eight launching pads with medium-range ballistic missiles Pershing-2 [razvernuty] have been deployed and the Pershing-1 missiles, which were recently written off strength, have been stored on FRG territory. Intensive combat training of the American brigade is being conducted and drill launchings of Pershing-2 missiles are being performed from a missile firing range in the eastern part of the United States. All these show that the United States carries on with its line of mounting up the number of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This happens at the same time when the Soviet Union declared the moratorium on deployment [razvertyvaniye] of medium-range missiles in the European zone, somewhat reduced their number, and dismantled the launching pads.

First Cruise Missiles in FRG

LD082133 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jan (TASS)--Having installed 108 Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany, the United States has begun to deploy there first-strike weapons of another type, cruise missiles. The host of the ARD TV programs has announced that a transport brought the first U.S. cruise missile to Hasselbach and that it will be shortly shipped to the U.S. military base Han near the city. According to him, a mass demonstration took place in Hasselbach to protest against the continued deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in West Germany and against the nuclear arms buildup in Europe.

U.S. IGNORES 48 MISSILES

LD071524 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan (TASS)--TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to the U.S. magazine NATIONAL JOURNAL the number of U.S. medium-range "Pershing-2" missiles deployed on the territory of West Germany is not 108, as it has been officially announced, but 156. The magazine writes that the additional 48 "Pershing-2" missiles are classed as "spare parts" and are not taken into account by the Pentagon during the overall stocktaking of the deployed missiles.

This is how Washington leaders keep an account of the deployed missiles: Publicly they give certain figures which prove to be a deception aimed at duping broad public circles. It is not the first time they resort to these tactics. Thus, some time ago the Pentagon drew up secret plans to have two "Pershing-2" missiles at each deployed launching installation instead of one, in violation of the "double-track decision" adopted by NATO in 1979. These insidious designs were disrupted only thanks to the massive actions of the West European public against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles.

These protests do not subside today as well. Peoples do not want their countries to be regarded by American strategists only as a theatre of combat operations, or "limited nuclear wars". It is an open secret that the Pentagon regards the whole world as a potential theatre of U.S. combat operations, while separate countries either have already been turned by it into the depots of U.S. armaments and barracks for American soldiers, or have been included in the list for a future deployment of these facilities.

As for "Pershing-2" missiles, according to NATIONAL JOURNAL, at the moment the Pentagon is planning to deploy about 30 such missiles ready to be put into action on the territory of the U.S. itself (in the Fort Sill base, Oklahoma). In case of an emergency situation they are to be deployed abroad.

The public does not know so far where, in what country, these additional "Pershing-2" missiles will be deployed, whom the Pentagon is going to turn into its nuclear hostages, what country is to become a launching pad for American missiles. The Washington administration keeps it a secret. At the same time, Washington does not conceal that the U.S. is going to further pursue a policy based on the complete disregard for the interests and security of other countries and peoples and to expand its military presence in various parts of the world.

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CSO: 5200/1217

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

MOSCOW TO UK EXAMINES U.S. CW PRODUCTION, UK POLICY

LD230006 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 22 Dec 85

[*"Commentator Answers Listeners' Questions" with observer Nikolay Gorshkov*]

[Excerpts] Mr Gregory of Manchester remarks in a letter that world attention is currently focused on nuclear disarmament, especially a nuclear test ban. But, he points out, the world is threatened by chemical as well as nuclear weapons. He feels the international community has lost sight of chemical weapons and he asks what the Soviet position is on this matter.

Well, this country has never lost sight of the chemical issue Mr Gregory. We give as much attention to this problem as to the problem of nuclear disarmament. If you followed the Geneva summit you must have noticed that this country not only informed the American leadership of its attitude towards Star Wars and nuclear weapons, it made known its firm intention to bring about a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of all stocks of such weapons. At Geneva the United States supported our position and this was set down in the joint Soviet-American statement. The two sides also agreed to act more energetically to get an effective and controllable international convention on this matter signed.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS report said some time ago that a joint commission of the United States Congress had decided to satisfy a request from the Pentagon for 140 million dollars for the manufacture of a new generation of chemical weapons, the binary, as they are known. Just notice, Mr Gregory, that this decision was taken following the Geneva agreements, although for 16 years Washington tried to convince the world that the United States had turned its back on chemical weapons.

You may remember that London, too, gave such assurances any number of times, and now it appears the United States is ready to make another generation of combat chemicals and Britain is ready to receive them. The United States Congress, after all, made its consent to the new chemicals program conditional on the consent of the West European states to have them installed on their territories. According to the NEW SCIENTIST magazine, the United States military are already training their troops at bases on the British Isles in chemical alerts. It looks as if Britain for the second time in as many years risks serving as a Trojan horse to help the United States introduce

deadly weapons into Europe. Two years ago, the horse brought in cruise missiles. This time it's binary charges. That these are two stages of one plan can be seen by the similarity of the methods used and of the arguments in favor. Once again the pretext is an (?imaginary) [words indistinct] chemical weapons simultaneously. To this end, according to the NEW SCIENTIST, (?the sum) of the cruise missiles [words indistinct].

When the West European nations agreed in 1979, under pressure from the Pentagon, to strengthen their security with American nuclear missiles [words indistinct] (?this) weapon must threaten Europe's security. For this reason, we believe that chemical disarmament is an essential part [words indistinct].

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CSO: 5200/1216

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

MOSCOW CONTRASTS BALKAN CW-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL; U.S. CW PLANS

LD260026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 25 Dec 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin with commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] The news agencies report that a statement appealing to the heads of state and government of Balkan countries to join together the efforts of all of that region's states to turn the Balkans into a chemical weapons free zone has been published simultaneously in Bucharest and Sofia. The statement was adopted by Comrades Ceausescu and Zhivkov, the leaders of Romania and Bulgaria, respectively.

My colleague, Viktor Levin, will comment on this report.

The news important initiative by two socialist states--Romania and Bulgaria--which is directed at the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in the Balkans, continues and develops the socialist community countries' coordinated actions for the purpose of consolidating peace on the European Continent. The GDR and Czechoslovakia proposed to the FRG a few months ago that talks be started on the creation of a chemical weapon free zone in central Europe. Romania and Bulgaria now have come forward with the notion of creating such a zone in the Balkans, and, if the socialist states' proposals are implemented, a chemical weapons free zone will practically cross the European Continent from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. It is not difficult to imagine how much more easily the Europeans will begin to breathe, having eliminated the by no means hypothetical threat of being poisoned by the latest types of chemical weapons.

Reports emanating from NATO sources leave no doubt that not only is the United States not giving up but indeed is pushing on in every way with the implementation of its plans to station binary chemical weapons in Europe. According to the Pentagon's plans, stocks of such weapons are to be created in the FRG, Britain, Italy, and Turkey.

It is evidently not enough for American strategists that they have transformed Western Europe into their nuclear hostage. Now they also want to prepare a role for it as a chemical hostage. Since the United States makes no secret of its plans for conducting what it calls a limited nuclear war--limited to

the continent of Europe--it is logical to draw the conclusion that there may exist similar plans for a chemical war limited to the same continent. After all, American General Rogers, Commander in chief of NATO armed forces in Europe, has been saying that it is planned to make use of binary weapons along with nuclear weapons at the very outset of military actions precisely on the European Continent.

The socialist states' initiative is directed at unconditionally ridding the European peoples of the fate that the Pentagon is irresponsibly preparing for them. The creation of zones free of chemical weapons in central Europe and in the Balkans may be an important step on the way to totally ridding the continent of toxic substances and to banning and eliminating chemical weapons. The fraternal countries' proposals have been dictated by a sense of high responsibility for the world's fate and a sincere striving to make the political climate more favorable. They fit in organically with the socialist community of states' multifaceted energetic activities directed at consolidating peace, and in particular with the Soviet Union's proposals and realistic steps such as its introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions and a reduction in the numbers of medium-range missiles on alert duty and in the country's European zone. They stem from the whole complex of measures jointly drawn up and coordinated and being implemented by the Warsaw Pact member states, which were set forth in the statement of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee entitled: "For Eliminating the Nuclear Threat and for a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs."

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CSO: 5200/1216

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

SOVIET PAPER DECRIMES PROPOSED U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM

PM031139 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Vadim Biryukov under the "International Notes" rubric: "Chasing After Profit"]

[Text] The U.S. newspaper THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER recently published an article devoted to the U.S. congressional examination of a bill providing for the earmarking in fiscal 1986 of nearly \$1.1 billion to the military-industrial complex for "the program to modernize chemical armaments." The newspaper reported, in a strikingly well-informed way, how the Pentagon intends to use this money on the research and development of "new supertoxic chemicals for warheads; the production of vaccines and antidotes, sensors, protective clothing, shelters, and computer programs simulating combat situations using chemical weapons;" and the production of 155-mm artillery shells and 200-kg Big Eye bombs filled with nerve gasses.

In trying to persuade the U.S. Congress that chemical weapons stocks in the United States are in some way "obsolete" or "inadequate," the military-industrial complex is primarily concerned about its own profits. The monopolists are little concerned by the fact that an additional financial burden will be placed on the shoulders of U.S. taxpayers. This is being done despite the fact that at least 150,000 tons of toxins — a quantity sufficient to destroy the entire population of the world — are stored in U.S. arsenals.

The newspaper's report puts us on our guard. It is obvious that the U.S. military-industrial complex has entirely specific plans for improving and producing new, particularly dangerous types of chemical weapons and you form the impression that it does not intend to abandon them. Yet the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the Geneva summit meeting explicitly states: "In the context of the discussion of security problems the sides confirmed that they are in favor of a universal and total ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of these weapons. They have agreed to activate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on this score."

The Geneva meeting's long-term importance will be revealed in specific, practical deeds and depends on the sides' readiness to act on the basis of the joint statement adopted. It is obvious that the time has come when we must move from words to deeds and take practical steps to ban and destroy stockpiles of chemical weapons.

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CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

PRAVDA: REAGAN, CARRINGTON VIEWS ON CHEMICAL ARMS DIFFER

PM020935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[A. Ivkin "Rejoinder": "A Lord With His 'Own Opinion'"]

[Text] Two remarks on the same subject, from the same camp, were made on the same day.

The first was by the U.S. President. It is taken from his interview with representatives of four West European newspapers. Asked about the West Europeans' concern over the existence of chemical weapons on the territory of certain NATO countries, the President said that the United States "is firmly committed to the attainment of an agreement on an effective, all-embracing, and verifiable ban on chemical weapons on a global scale," and will, in accordance with the joint American-Soviet statement at the Geneva summit meeting, step up efforts in this direction.

The author of the other remark is NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington. He too stated in an interview, only for the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE, that the United States and NATO must build up stockpiles of chemical weapons because... the "Soviet chemical threat" is increasing.

The difference of opinion between Carrington and Reagan might, perhaps, be explained by injured pride. Indeed, Carrington could hardly fail to be offended if the NATO orchestra, which the lord formally leads, in effect does not play a single note without a wave from Washington's baton.

But the reason for the verbal differences is not so much a matter of injured self-esteem. It is that the White House incumbent, in his speeches, sometimes tries to take account of the new spirit of the times, while the head of NATO headquarters is still giving it to them straight.

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CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

BRIEFS

TASS CITES CANADIAN STATEMENT--Ottawa, December 17 TASS--Canada opposes the development, testing, production and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons. This is the official stand of the country, a spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense has stated. The statement was made in connection with the recent decision of the U.S. Congress to allocate to the Pentagon 140 million dollars for financing the program of the production of chemical weapons and with the attempts to draw the U.S. allies by the NATO bloc [as received] into the implementation of these dangerous plans. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 17 Dec 85 LD] /12858

CSO: 5200/1216

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

MOSCOW VIEWS PAST, FUTURE OF CDE TALKS

Eighth Session Ends

LD210939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Report by Valentin Gubernatorov from Stockholm]

[Text] The eighth session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended in Stockholm today.

As many delegates admit, the present session has passed off under the direct influence of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. On the whole, the results of the eighth session can be evaluated as positive. Thus owing to an initiative by the neutral and the nonaligned countries, the decision to assign coordinators—representatives from Austria, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland to work on the text of the final document—was adopted. Apart of this at the present session, this group of countries has made proposals which might contribute to the search for mutually acceptable formulas on a number of important issues: for instance such issues as the nonuse of force, notification of activities by naval and air forces, the exchange of annual military activity plans to be subject to notification. However as before, a number of delegations are creating artificial barriers in the work of the conference. In particular, they are attempting to move the key issue of the nonuse of force to second place; to remove the activity of naval and air forces in the sea waters and air space adjoining to Europe from the scope of confidence measures; and they require information and verification of a kind which damages the security of other states. It is possible to achieve mutually acceptable accords at the conference, but for this it is necessary for all participants to show goodwill and not to seek unilateral advantages for themselves. The USSR and other socialist countries consider that the decision to hand over the editing of final document creates the prerequisite for dynamic work by the Stockholm Conference and its successful conclusion.

'Positive Results' Possible

LD031852 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Statement by Oleg Alekseyevich Grinevskiy, roving ambassador and head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe (CDE); from the "Vremya" newscast;]

[Text] The year that has just begun will be a decisive year for the Stockholm conference. The first stage will be completed this fall. Therefore, it's natural that many people are asking how the conference is going and what is happening there. Practically everyone who is following its work is now coming to the conclusion that recently -- especially since the summit meetings in Paris and Geneva -- the conference has been able to move forward. First, agreement has been achieved on a range of questions that would outline the framework for possible accords. Among them are: The nonuse of force, the notification and limitation of major military exercises, the exchange of annual plans notifying military activity, and other questions raised in the joint initiatives by the socialist countries. Secondly, working machinery has been created for drawing up such accords. In general, the conference is on the point of agreeing on the text of a final document.

Of course, all these measures do not solve the fundamental problems of European security and disarmament, but they could become safety nets as it were, against the possibility of armed conflict in Europe. That is their essential significance especially in the present tense situation.

It goes without saying that many unsolved problems remain at the conference and some of them are important. It is therefore necessary to energetically search for ways to solve them. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev recently said: We must roll up our sleeves. The Soviet delegation is ready for this work. Positive results can be achieved in Stockholm if the NATO countries give up their hopeless expectations on behalf of the talks to gain one-sided advantages.

Pace of Progress 'Accelerated'

PM051820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch: "To Vindicate Minkin's Hopes"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The latest session of the Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe which is under way in Stockholm has ended. How did it go? The meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva had a great impact on the Conference. According to many representatives, the conference has become more dynamic and the pace of its progress toward a fruitful conclusion has accelerated noticeably.

This is reflected primarily in the fact that unofficial, meaningful talks have opened on a range of issues which could provide the outline of a future document. These issues comprise the development of the principle of the nonuse of force, notification of major military exercises and exchanges of observers, and reduction of the scale and intensity

of annual plans of military activities which are subject to notification. Jointly with all the delegations, coordinators elected from four neutral states -- Austria, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland -- have embarked on drafting the final document.

At the same session, the neutral and nonaligned countries submitted a document for discussion by the conference participants. The proposal it contains are, in their view, designed to contribute to a deepening of the talks.

It can be said without exaggeration that the main spheres of the Stockholm conference's work have been determined by the enterprising stance of the socialist countries. Their joint proposal that a treaty be concluded on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of relations of peace has become part and parcel of the conference agenda. The pressing need to introduce this principle into the practice of international relations is now recognized by most of the participants in the talks. Even many NATO countries favor its development and transformation into an immutable norm of states' conduct.

During the discussion the delegation from Sweden, Cyprus, Italy, Denmark, and a number of other states put forward interesting ideas aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of this most important international obligation.

Active discussion continued on the socialist countries' proposals pertaining to confidence-building measures in the military sphere -- the notification of major ground force, air force, and naval exercises, troop shipments, and limitation of the scale of exercises. The explosive situation in the world demands that the barriers created by mistrust and hostility between states be dismantled.

Under these conditions it is essential that the confidence-building measures encompass all military activities on the territory of Europe and in the adjoining air and sea basins.

The conference's 2 years of work and the results of the present session confirm the conclusion that the European forum has entered a qualitatively new phase. Nonetheless, old ill-will and attempts to hamper progress, to obtain unilateral advantages, still complicate the conference proceedings.

Despite the existing accord to contribute to the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, the United States and some of its closest allies have taken no specific steps. While acknowledging the importance of the principle of the nonuse of force in its statements, the U.S delegation is in practice trying to convince participants that there is no need "to get bogged down in details," that it would be sufficient merely to affirm without amendment the relevant articles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

You get the impression that the United States and certain NATO countries are stubbornly trying not to notice the cardinal changes in the international situation which demand that this principle be further developed and enshrined in treaty form.

Another sphere of active U.S. opposition of late is the question of notification of major military exercises. Here the U.S. delegation has made an outright attempt to distort the mandate of the conference by declaring that the air force and navy are outside its sphere of competence and proposing that the talks concentrate exclusively on the activities of ground forces.

Retaining only one aspect of military activities in the field of vision -- namely the ground forces, to which confidence-building measures already apply and which merely need to be further developed -- is illogical, to say the least.

Representatives of a number of countries cited convincing examples of the threat emanating from air and naval forces. Malta's representative, Ambassador V. Gauci, declared at one of the sittings that his country had never been attacked from land, but only from sea or air and that it was extraordinarily important for Malta to know the aims of major air and naval exercises and when and where they would be held. Why should the conference not take the interests of these countries into account?

Assessing the results of the session which has just ended, special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, described the beginning of businesslike talks, including the drafting stage, as one of the conference's important achievements which will, of course, create preconditions for an intensified quest for mutually acceptable accords. Doubtless, the questions discussed in Stockholm are complex. But they can be resolved, provided political will is shown and the principles of equality, balance, and identical respect for the security interests of the Stockholm conference participant states are abided by.

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CSO: 5200/1218

IPRS-TAC-86-011
30 January 1986

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

NORWEGIAN LEFTIST PARTY CHAIRMAN BACKS NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 9 Dec 85 p 5

[Op Ed Article by Theo Koritzinsky, Socialist-Left Storting representative:
"Vital to Get Things Moving"]

[Text] In the past many people in both East and West believed that it is possible to limit a nuclear war geographically and/or in terms of explosive force.

Now a growing number of people realize that the use of nuclear weapons in a conflict area will quickly produce a nuclear hell for most of us, if not for all mankind.

In the past many people in both East and West believed it was possible to "win" a nuclear war, to survive it with "acceptable" losses.

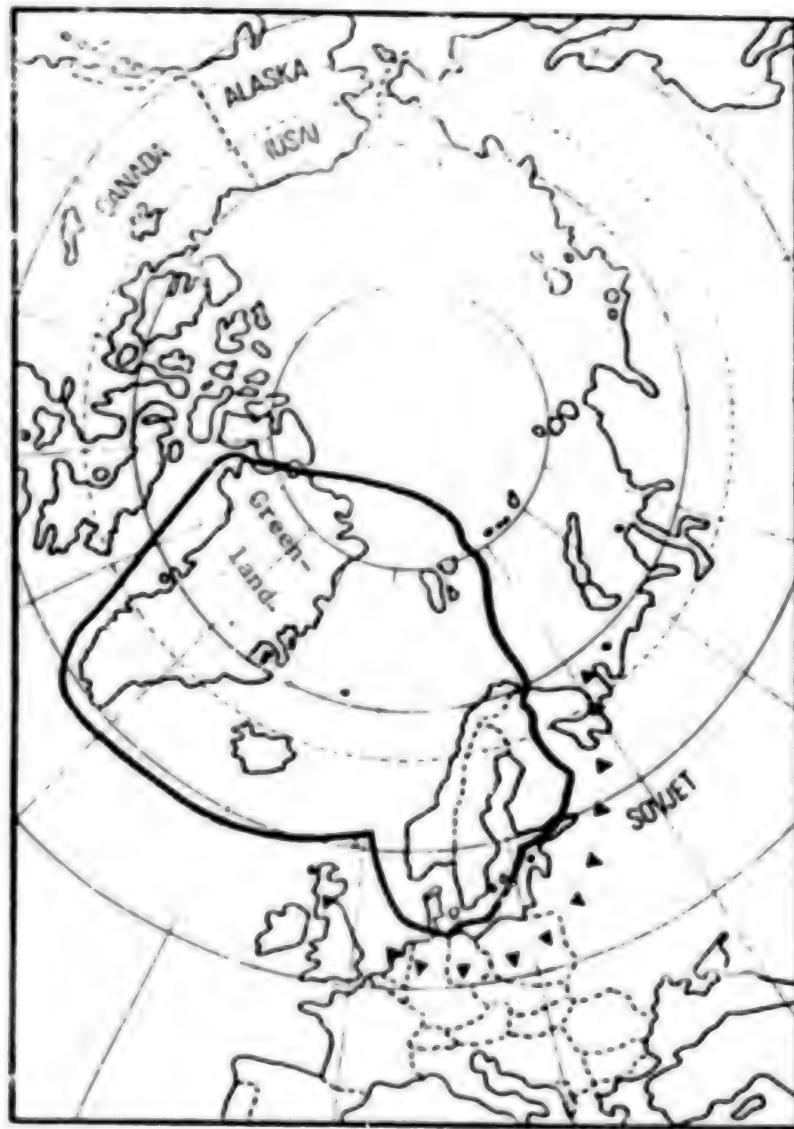
Now a growing number of people realize that nuclear weapons are suicidal weapons. A growing number of people see that the world's nuclear powers and nuclear alliances are heavily armed with over 50,000 nuclear warheads. But we are virtually defenseless against the destruction of a nuclear war if one should break out.

Therefore it is now a matter of life itself. The important thing is to prevent the nuclear powers' overkill capacity from setting off a collective suicide pact, a nuclear holocaust followed by nuclear winter. Surely that was not the intention of the creation. This cannot, must not be the end of the history of homo sapiens.

Some may think such words smack of rhetoric and sentimentality. Call them what you want. But I am writing about facts. Unpleasant realistic possibilities. And unless we grasp the dangers confronting us with our entire being--with our minds as well as our hearts, with both fear and a resolve to act--we will betray our best elements. Defense resolve must now mean primarily this: a resolve to examine, discuss and act in new ways in the direction of detente, arms control and disarmament.

In this context a Nordic nuclear-free zone is an important issue. So important that around forty parties from various Nordic parliaments attended a

2-day conference on a Nordic nuclear-free zone that was held in Copenhagen on 29 and 30 November. A major point of such a zone is that it can contribute to detente and arms control in northern Europe. But this is an urgent matter. Therefore a large majority of the parties agreed to continue discussions, studies and concrete proposals concerning a Nordic zone plan. A group of Nordic parliamentarians with representatives of all parties that wish to participate will be appointed.



Representatives of 40 political parties met to discuss a Nordic nuclear-free zone at a conference in Copenhagen recently. The important thing now is to get things moving.

But at present it does not appear that the Conservative Parties of Norway and Denmark want to participate in a group of this kind. Apparently they share the view expressed in a recent Norwegian Foreign Ministry report on nuclear-free zones. The title of the report is misleading. It is called "The Question of a Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone." It should have been entitled "The Dangers of a Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone."

For this report from a Norwegian Foreign Ministry committee (the Colding committee) focuses on the counter arguments, reservations and dangers of a nuclear-free zone in our countries. The report does not entirely reject the zone idea but postpones its implementation until practically all the major detente and arms control issues have been settled in negotiations between East and West.

It contains "demands pertaining to limits and measures aimed at conventional weapons." (p 143)

On the same page the report says: "In addition to steps in the Kola peninsula and Baltic Sea areas the committee feels it is vital for a Nordic zone arrangement to include a reciprocal arrangement limiting military activity in air space and ocean areas outside national jurisdiction that are located in the vicinity of Norway."

I do not disagree with the idea of making demands of this kind with regard to the superpowers. But the demands in this report are so extensive that its conclusions lead to paralysis instead of vigorous action. This emerges most clearly--unfortunately--in Chapter 7, the conclusion of the report (p 147):

"When it comes to the relationship between a Nordic zone arrangement and a broader European context the committee has outlined three main alternatives:

- "a) implementation of a Nordic zone arrangement in advance of a broader European arrangement;
- "b) a parallel, e.g. simultaneous and/or step-by-step implementation of the zone arrangement and a broader European arrangement;
- "c) implementation of the Nordic zone arrangement against the background of a broader European system that has already been established."

The committee strongly supports Alternative C (p 148). The committee argues that if we choose the alternatives of a Nordic zone in advance of or simultaneously with broader European arrangements this could have an "unsettling effect on important ongoing negotiations." The report also says: "It would be most natural for the nuclear nations to take a final stand on a Nordic zone arrangement after a broader European solution in one form or another has been found or at least some results have been reached with regard to the major issues of European security. The negotiations in Geneva on nuclear weapons and space weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union

and the East-West negotiations on the reduction of conventional forces are vitally important in this context."

This is a hesitant, passive conclusion. Both this report from the Norwegian Foreign Ministry and the attitude of the Conservatives toward a Nordic nuclear-free zone at the conference in Copenhagen show that the Norwegian foreign policy leadership is the most important political barrier in the Nordic region when it comes to accelerating plans and negotiations for a nuclear-free zone. This conservative attitude is out of step with popular opinion, according to many opinion polls conducted both in Norway and in other Nordic countries.

The most recent opinion poll in Denmark shows that the Conservatives there are definitely out of step with the voters. In November of this year the following question was asked: "It has been proposed that Denmark along with the other Nordic countries should act independently in declaring the creation of a Nordic nuclear-free zone and then ask the United States and the Soviet Union to guarantee the zone. Are you for or against this proposal?"

Some 72 percent of the respondents answered in the affirmative. Only 12 percent rejected the idea and the rest were undecided.

Now the peace movement and those parties who want a Nordic nuclear-free zone must get going. We must move forward while keeping in touch with reality. But those who at all times have both feet firmly planted in the trenches of the Cold War cannot take a single step forward.

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CSO: 5200/2597

RELATED ISSUES

CANADA: COMMONS COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARINGS ON NORAD RENEWAL

Canadian Marconi Official

Vancouver THE SUN in English 22 Nov 85 p D13

[Text]

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada should press for the removal of barriers that limit Canadian defence sales south of the border when it renews the Norad agreement with the U.S., the executive vice-president of Canadian Marconi Co. said Thursday.

Despite the Defence Production Sharing Agreement, the U.S. defence market "is by no means totally accessible" to Canadian firms, John Simons told the Commons external affairs committee.

The committee is holding public hearings on the North American Aerospace Defence Command Agreement that expires next spring.

Simons said non-tariff barriers to Canadian sales include such things as security restrictions, legislation reserving a certain proportion of U.S. defence purchases for small U.S. businesses and last summer's court decision limiting foreign repairmen from entering the U.S.

"This is just a current list of such problems, as a new problem seems to arise every time we get an old one resolved."

Simons said recent efforts by the U.S. administration to restrict the transfer of technology to Eastern-bloc countries have resulted in the classification of information that was previously unclassified.

As well, Americans now are barred from handling unclassified

technical meetings and highly classified information is not released to U.S. subsidiaries of Canadian firms, he said.

Canadian firms will not be able to buy advanced electronic components, such as high-speed integrated circuits that have been developed at U.S. government expense, unless Canada and the U.S. can work out safeguards that will convince the Americans these parts won't end up in the wrong hands, he said.

"Without free access to such parts, Canadian firms will be forced out of technology areas where they now excel."

Simons said last summer's California court decision preventing foreign repairmen from entering the U.S. to service foreign-made equipment (unless no qualified American can be found to do the job) resulted in two of his company's repairmen being stopped at the border this week.

Following pressure from Canada, the U.S. justice department agreed to appeal the court ruling, but Simons said until the problem is ironed out it "poses another headache" for Canadian firms trying to do business in the U.S.

"To resolve this problem requires active participation by the customer who ends up wondering why on earth he ever bought non-American equipment in the first place."

U.S. General Herres

Vancouver THE SUN in English 12 Dec 85 p C4

[Text] Ottawa (CP)--The American commander of the joint U.S.-Canada aerospace command attempted Wednesday to shoot down suggestions Canada could be dragged into the controversial Star Wars program through its involvement in Norad.

In the first appearance ever of a North American Aerospace Defence Command chief at a Commons hearing into renewal of the agreement, U.S. Air Force Gen. Robert Herres stressed that the air defence command has no role or weapons to attack anti-ballistic missiles.

Herres noted his legal powers as commander of Norad are limited to providing surveillance of aircraft and ballistic missiles, control of North American air space and defence against air attacks from low-flying cruise missiles and hostile bombers.

He also insisted Norad has no role or weapons to attack Soviet satellites.

Within Norad, Canada provides radar facilities, control centres and fighter-interceptor aircraft to identify and shoot down hostile aircraft.

As commander in chief of Norad, Herres is responsible to both the Canadian and U.S. governments through the U.S. joint chiefs of staff and Canada's chief of the defence staff, Gen. Gerard Theriault.

At Wednesday's committee hearing, Theriault flanked Herres as he went through a half-hour slide show sketching Norad's role, the command structure, the Soviet threat and Norad's radar and fighter systems.

Herres predicted that by the 1990s the Soviet cruise missile-equipped bomber fleet will grow to about 1,000 aircraft from about 40 now.

And he contended Soviet strategists could consider using cruise missiles as a "first-strike" weapon as part of a three-pronged nuclear attack that included intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched missiles.

Upgraded radar systems in northern Canada and the introduction of CF-18 fighter-interceptors are aimed at taking "away the option of a leading-edge cruise missile attack" on North America, Herres said.

Herres repeatedly told the committee Norad has no anti-ballistic missile defence role because it is not referred to in the current agreement.

A number of previous witnesses have suggested Norad could eventually become involved in Star Wars--now a \$26-billion U.S. research project into whether space-based weapons could be used to knock out attacking Soviet ballistic missiles.

Its critics argue that a Star Wars defence system would upset the delicate balance between the superpowers' nuclear arsenals of offensive weapons and trigger a risky acceleration of the arms race.

In September, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney rejected direct government participation in Star Wars, officially known as the strategic defence initiative, but left the door open for Canadian companies and researchers to bid on project contracts.

Canadian opponents of Star Wars have argued for the reinsertion of a clause stipulating that Norad not get involved in anti-ballistic missile defence. The clause was dropped in 1981, when the agreement was renewed.

But Herres, echoing Canadian military planners and defence department officials, said the clause served no purpose.

"To single out the so-called ABM clause and reinsert it is, in my view, to reintroduce some uncertainty as to what that means," he told reporters after the hearing.

"Does it mean something more than what the agreement would have meant without that clause? I just don't think it serves any useful purpose." Herres also tried to quell suggestions U.S. anti-satellite missiles fired from F-18 fighters could eventually be used by Norad.

Herres said the anti-satellite system now being tested comes under a separate command.

And if it were ever deployed, Herres said, it would be kept under "strict" U.S. control because of the system's political "sensitivity."

Technically, it is simple to convert standard F-18s to carry the anti-satellite missile, which is launched from the atmosphere into space at low-orbiting satellites, he added. However, the sophisticated missile's ground control system isn't mobile.

Defense Minister Nielsen

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 14 Dec 85 p A4

[Article by Jim Robb]

[Text]

Defence Minister Erik Nielsen told MPs Friday they will not be allowed to debate a new North American Aerospace Defence agreement with the United States before the government approves it.

He told the Commons external affairs and national defence committee that such a procedure

would be "topy-turvy" and mean a "fundamental change" in government decision-making, and that the best MPs can hope for is that their views on the NORAD agreement will be considered by the government before it is signed in 1984.

Rejecting the suggestion by NDP external affairs critic Pauline Jewett, Nielsen also said there is no reason to include in the new agreement a provision that would ensure Canada does not become involved in a space-based, Star Wars defence system.

The minister again insisted anything Canada does for its security will be in line with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty which forbids deployment of nationwide ABM defence systems by either the United States or the Soviet Union.

"Whatever we do as an action of the government of Canada it must be consistent with the ABM treaty. That's not being evasive, that's a fact."

Opposition MPs have repeatedly tried to link NORAD with President Ronald Reagan's \$36-billion Star Wars research project to develop a space-based missile defence.

NDP critics have urged the government to reinstate in the new agreement a clause dropped by the Liberal government in 1981 which said that "Canadian participation in the activities of NORAD's aerospace warning systems does not involve any commitment by the Canadian government to take part in an active ballistic missile defence arrangement."

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CSO: 5220/23

RELATED ISSUES

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT URGED BY NDP NOT TO RENEW NORAD

Vancouver THE SUN in English 17 Dec 85 p A14

[Text] Ottawa (CP)--New Democrats urged the federal government Monday not to renew the Norad agreement for continental aerospace defence, saying they're concerned it will drag Canada into the U.S. Star Wars program.

The party's external affairs and defence spokesmen, Pauline Jewett (New Westminster-Coquitlam) and Derek Blackburn (Brant), said Norad, a system of radar-warning stations and fighter squadrons originally designed to protect North America from Soviet bombers, is obsolete because the bomber threat no longer exists.

It's a view many defence experts and military analysts don't share.

The two MPs proposed at a news conference that instead of renewing the North American Aerospace Defence Command agreement, Canada sign a more limited bilateral agreement with the U.S., reiterating that we are committed only to surveillance, early warning, and peacetime interception.

Their next step is to lobby the Liberal and government members on the Commons external affairs committee who last week wrapped up several months of public hearings on the Norad agreement and began drafting their recommendations to government Monday afternoon.

But if that doesn't work and the Liberals and Progressive Conservatives "insist on preserving Norad," the NDP says it will fight to have any new agreement debated in Parliament before being signed.

They said they will also try to have a clause reinserted in the agreement excluding Canada from participating in anti-ballistic-missile defence, a clause quietly dropped when the Norad agreement was last renewed in 1981.

However, Defence Minister Erik Nielsen, the last witness heard by the committee, has already said that while Canada will abide by the superpowers' anti-ballistic-missile treaty, he sees "no purpose" in reinserting the clause.

In its fall-back position, the NDP also advocates the Norad agreement be renewed for two years rather than the usual five years.

"To be locked into a fiveyear renewal could very easily lock Canada in or drag Canada in almost unwittingly to some kind of space-based strategic defence," said Blackburn.

The Norad agreement was renewed for only two years in 1973 because, defense department officials said, the strategic picture was changing rapidly at the time.

"If ever there was a time when the strategic picture and planning was changing, it's right now," Blackburn said, referring to U.S. moves away from the decades-old theory of mutual assured destruction as deterrent and toward Star Wars, formally known as the strategic defence initiative.

Some who appeared before the committee acknowledged that while the threat of bomber attack was declined as a result of the Soviet buildup of ballistic missiles, bombers and air-launched cruise missiles could become their major strategic force if Star Wars ever becomes a reality.

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CSO: 5220/23

RELATED ISSUES

BRIEFS

PRC STRATEGIST MEETS SCIENTISTS--Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, chairman of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, met here this afternoon John Holdern, chairman of the American Federation of Scientists, and his party. They exchanged views on disarmament and other international strategic issues. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 13 Jan 86 OW] /9274

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DATE FILMED

5 February 86